FLANDERS--
MY COUNTRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 279 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917. — TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES IN INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Batavia, Saigon, Cebu
Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
old Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. .Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada uilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be leasd to entertain applications for Subgencies in Mofussil centres.

As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the "EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions or risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"I have tried this medicine on my wife, who had both lungs affected, left lung ¾ wasted, right lung affected at its apex. Examination of sputum showed abundance of Bacillus. Director of Tuberculin Institute pronounced that it was not a case for infection after a week's trial, there was marked improvement, her temperature went down, she was able to move about, cough also was much better. Examination of the sputum also showed T. B. very much less than before treatment."

LATER.

"Still some bacillus but for every appearance she is healthy."

Name and address given by permission to genuine enquirers.

BOMBAY PATIENT'S
MIRACULOUS PROGRESS.

Given up by 6 Doctors reported dying.

Treatment started 29 Oct., Swelling of leg perfectly well 12th Nov. Cough much better; no night sweats since 5th Nov. 6th Nov. sits up and also walks about. Feels better and stronger daily; able to take solid food.

No more Hoemoptysis.

12th Nov. Report.

Patient looks better, steadily gaining weight and strength, voice is clearer and stronger, sleeps well and is generally improving. Temperature, pulse and respiration greatly improved.

ANOTHER PATIENT.

"No fever, very little cough, puts on 4lbs. in a week."

Lady whose husband has been cured writes 9th Nov.:—

"It certainly is a
WONDERFUL REMEDY."

I get similar reports from all over the world.

The medicine made from Indian herbs costs 30 a month. I can be seen in Bombay by appointment, next week. I take no fees.

Write for Doctors' & Patients' opinions and free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near Plot No. 11, Mandvi Koliwada, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—An excellent plot of building land known as Plot No. 5, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having a frontage of about 78 feet 9 inches to Kazi Syed Street, and containing about 587 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A valuable corner plot of building land being No. 11 on the Mandvi Koliwada Estate, containing about 611 square yards and having frontages to Kazi Syed Street and Janjiker Street.

Lot No. 3.—A corner plot being Plot No. 14, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having frontages to Dongri and Janjiker Streets, and containing about 618 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (F.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, near Bombay Gymkhana.

One lot of stacks of wood lying at Waudby Road and Mayo Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ALI OOMER STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Haji Sumar and Ahmed Haji Sumar the Receivers appointed under the consent decree made on the 30th August 1917, in Suit No. 614 of 1916 Haji Abdul Karim and others v/s. Haji Sao Sulleman and others Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY the 1st December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) put up for sale by public auction on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Alli Oomer Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6018 and Street Nos. 75, 77, 81 containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 943, 944, New Nos. 8119, Old Survey No. 1830 and New Survey No. 1148 and bounded as follows on the East by a Sweepers

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

passage, on the West by the said Alli Oomer Street, on the North half belonging to the said premises and half belonging to the property of Balla Miya Haindaday and on the South by the property of Hajee Jan Mahomed Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the Receivers' Attorneys at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA.

Under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Haji Sumar and Ahmed Haji Sumar the Receivers appointed under the Consent Decree made on the 30th August 1917 in Suit No. 614 of 1916 Haji Ahmed Karim and others v/s. Haji Sao Sulleman and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 12th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) put up for sale by public auction on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Monje Kurla Pot Tukdi and Taluka, Salsette District, Thana admeasuring thirty-three feet in breadth and about 85 feet in length near Swadeshi Mills and assessed by the Municipality under No. 91 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East the property of Malumsaheb Samturle, on the South by the Road, on the West by the property of Malumsaheb Samturle and on the North by a lane and beyond by the property of Krishnaji Shivram Bhave.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the Receivers' Attorneys at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 SOUND ARAB (PERFECTLY TRAINED) RACE HORSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

The property of an European gentleman:—
1 Chestnut horse aged 7½ years.
1 Bay horse aged 5½ years.
1 Chestnut horse aged 4 years.
Height 14 hands and upwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

DR. H. SARCAR M.B.—Experienced Homeopath of 33 years standing, Medical Examienrr Hind, Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc., is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 838

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR capable of taking flying lovels of a large plot of land in Salsette. Apply Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 874

WANTED—First Class ENGINEER for Up-country Mills. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 422, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 800

WANTED—A CLERK for the Royal Laundry. Knowledge of a Washing Department. Apply to the MANAGER, Royal Laundry Co., 16, Hummum Street, Fort. 871

WANTED—A TYPIST knowing Correspondence and Gujrati. One with knowledge of machinery preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 870

WANTED—A competent practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for repairing and erecting old spinning mill, adjusting new parts with old ones. Apply personally to SHAKARLAL TRIKAMLAL, 174, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 879

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three qualified INDIAN NURSES. Apply stating terms, etc., c/o AMBALAL SARABHAI Shantisadan, Ahmedabad. 843

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa an Indian Boilermaker. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms, —three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 825

A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Sanskrit as his Second Language is required as an ASSISTANT TEACHER in the local English school. Expperience of teaching will be given preference. Starting salary Rs. 50 per mensem with good prospects. Service pensionable. Applicants must apply with their original testimonials. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 835

WANTED.

WANTED—Light OVERLAND CAR 1917, must be in excellent running order. Owner driven preferred. Apply KRIPALANI ARYAN BROTHERHOOD, Sandhurst Road. 884

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—Two MOTOR CARS of well-known makers in perfect running order. Apply personally to SETH TULSIDAS TARACHAND KARACHIWALLA, care of Seth Khushaldas Manghatram, Koliwada, Pohumal Building, Bombay. 858

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One well-cured Crocodile skin. 8ft. by 2ft. Offer invited. Apply Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 873

FOR SALE—1 and ½ and ¼ H.P., A.C. MOTOR and 1 large size and small size hot air ENGINE. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, GIRGAUM. 880

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

FOR SALE—Two Babcock and Wilcox Patent Water Tube BOILERS (1908) having 1,956 sq. ft. H. S. Testing Surface in good working order for Rs. 25,000 each Nearest offer will be considered. For full particulars apply Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 867

FOR SALE—Scott Twin Cylinder 6 h.-p. Kick Starter. Countershaft. price Rs. 1,100; Calthorpe 2¾ h.-p., 2 speed, Countershaft, price Rs. 650; Triumph 4 h.-p., Free Engine, Clutch 1915 Model, price Rs. 850. Apply L. D. BATLIBOI, Dady Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road. 869

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—2 (two) godowns, situate at 2nd Pasta Lane, belonging to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts are TO BE LET for one year from 31st December, 1917. 1 lease apply or see the undersigned during office hours. H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED and CASSUM RAHIMTOOLA, for Self & Co.-Trustees.—Trustees to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts, c/o. Joonas Tyeb and Company, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 830

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of Timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnuvar M. & S. M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
35,000	10,000	7,000	3,000

Date of Sale, 28th November, 1917, and following days.

Tavargatti M S M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
200,000	5,000	50,000	20,000

Date of Sale, 4th December, 1917, and following days.

The conditions of Sale are available for inspect on of Persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara N. D.
Haliyal, 16th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

Loomshed Extension.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents of the above Mill up to 1 p.m. on 26th November, 1917, for the construction of the loomshed extension.

2. Printed forms of Tender giving schedule of rates, may be obtained free of charge from Messrs. NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Consulting Engineers and Architects Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Form of Agreement and general specification and Conditions and plans can be seen by intending tenderers at the Offices of the above named Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Agents and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the contract.

5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of contract will be made from the bills of the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted.

6. Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. 790

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Hay of the best quality for the abovenamed Hospital will be received by the undersigned between 3 and 5 p.m., daily, TILL MONDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1917.

For particulars and conditions of the contract, apply to

CURSETJEE M. SHROFF,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer,
Apollo House, 32 Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 20th November, 1917. 881

REWARD.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE OF RS. 500. NO. S.B/7 75662.

HE. who restores it to the undersigned will be rewarded.

MOTIRAM A. MANKER,
C/o Lanco and Co.,
357, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 2. 878

THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED

(In Liquidation.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of certain outstandings including judgment debts due to the Standard Bank, Limited (in Liquidation) by several persons. For particulars, apply in person at the office of the above Bank at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Intending purchasers must submit their offers in writing on or before the 29th November, 1917.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
Joint Liquidator.
Bombay, 21st November, 1917. 875

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S.S. "UME MARU" now lying in No. 1 Victoria Dock, has declared a General Average on account of a fire which occurred on board the vessel among the cotton bales stowed in No. 4 Hold

As such of the Import Cargo that still remains undischarged will come under the General Average, Consignees who have been granted Delivery Orders by this Company will be prevented from taking delivery of same until the Average Bonds are signed.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
882 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Whole Share and Rs. 12-8 per Quarter Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, is hereby declared and will be payable, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 26th November, 1917, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 16th November, 1917, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th November to 24th November, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1917. 865

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CLERK on pay Rs. 30 plus Rs. 6 local allowance per mensem. Only those who have passed School Final examination and knowing typewriting should apply.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, 7th November, 1917.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

TO BE LET.

5 (Five) houses belonging to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts are TO BE LET on contract for collecting rents for 3 years from Posh Shud 1st Savunt 1974.

(2) houses situate at Upper Duncan Road, No. 545/55, (Big House, just near the Lane, in which there is a Toddy shop).

No. 563/69 (Small House in which there is a baker's shop).

(2) Houses at Grant Road No. 79/87, 89/99 Huzria and Unduria Street (just near Choki Mohula Police Station).

(1) House at Khetwady No. 18/30, (just near Gol Pitha).

TERMS ARE US UNDER.

(1) One month's rent will be taken previous in cash as a deposit, without interest as soon as the tender is accepted.
(2) Terms for the contract can be had verbally from the undersigned during office hours.
(3) The undersigned trustees do not bind themselves to accept any lowest or highest tender.
(4) No tender will be accepted after 30th instant.

HAJI SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED
CASSUM RAHIMTOOLA,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

Trustees to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts c/o Joonas Tyeb and Co. No. 8, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJANALLY EBRAHIIM POISERWALLA has CEASED to be in the employ of our clients Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company from the first instant. Any person or persons dealing with him in the name or on behalf of our said clients will do so at his or their own risk.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company.
877

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

No. 479 of 1917.

Re: Estate and effects of HAJI ABDULA HAJI SUMAR MITHAWALA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, ... a Deceased Debtor.

EX-PARTE—JERUP TEJA AND CO., the Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate and effects of the abovenamed Haji Abdula Haji Sumar Mithawala (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1917.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of November, 1917. 876

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUTTONJI HORMASJI COOPER and BURJORJI CAWASJI COOPER, both of Bombay, Parsis, the surviving proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HORMASJI NAOROJI COOPER, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Middle Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,693 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 197, 198 and 199 and Street Nos. 275, 277 and 279 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 26, New No. 15923, Old Survey No. 2/26 and New Survey No. 9683 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sea shore; on or towards the West by the Colaba Road; on or towards the North by the bungalow of Burjorji Cawasji Cooper and others; and on or towards the South by the bungalow of Sorabji Edulji Warden and which said premises have been and are in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
866 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABDUL TYAB ESMAILJI MASKATI has purchased the undermentioned immoveable property, situate at Middle Colaba Road, at the Public Auction held by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, on the 7th day of November, 1917, from Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Pherozshah Merwanji Dalal and Sheerinbai Merwanji, the surviving executors and Trustees of the last will and Testament of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal deceased. All persons having any interest in or claim in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof whether by way of gift inheritance, mortgage charge, lease lien, trust, sale, purchase, easement or possession or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand and twenty-four square yards the boundaries whereof are as follows:—namely on or towards the East by the Sea Shore on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road, on or towards the North by property in the occupation of Heptoola Essoofally and Taherally Essoofally and on or towards the South by other property formerly in the occupation of Heptoola Essoofally and Taherally Essoofally and now the property of Perozshaw Cooverjee Umrigar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 23, New No. 15920, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 2/9678 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 205, Street No. 289 Colaba Road and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said surviving executors and trustees.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1917.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
883 Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—
WHAT?
Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1008.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Thurs. 22nd.
The Company's Great Dramatic Success
"ROMANCE"
Now in a record run at the Lyric Theatre.
By EDWARD SHELTON.
FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.
"GENERAL POST"
A War Comedy of Satire and Sentiment
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO.
AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER-SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
"WHERE FILMS OF DISTINCTION ARE SHOWN."
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE PRESENTS
THEIR LATEST
DRAMATIC
MASTER-PIECE
"WILL POWER"
"WILL POWER"
A thrilling play of the dominance of a beautiful adventuress over a wealthy but irresolute youth.
A GREAT PLAY OF
MODERN FINANCE
and
ANGLO-PARISIAN SOCIETY.
Played by : Cast of
LEADING FRENCH STARS.
SUPERB PRODUCTION.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
SUNDAY 25TH AT 10 P. M.
"OUR DAY"
PERFORMANCE.

"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY!"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
A SIX-REEL PATHE COLOURED HISTORIC DRAMA.
Four shows daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

WAR FETE DHAR (C. I.
Opens 30th November 1917; ends with the
"OUR DAY"
DO YOUR BIT FOR THE WAR.
ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
EVENTS:—
Theatres, Cinemas, Joywheel, Electric suspensions, Mermaid, Shooting gallery &c.
State Bands attending.
Try your luck and enter into various competitions.
Tent pegging, Driving, Marathon Race Horse and Cattle Shows &c.
Sales in various stalls of articles of local industries and exhibits from various places will be kept continulaly.
Gwalior—Dhar Motor Service running beoween Mhow and Dhar for the convenience of the visitors.
English and Indian Refreshments available on grounds.
LALITA PRASAD VARMA
Secretary
WAR FETE, DHAR STATE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
POPULAR PICTURES
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT
Five Reel Comedy-Drama:
"MR. DOLAN OF NEW YORK"
The hero is a prize-fighter who takes advantage of the Parisian craze for American boxing to seek his fortune in Europe. The photo-play relates how he finds it. The unusual way in which it comes to him makes plenty of laughter.
"WANTA MAKE A DOLLAR"
The comic story of a suffragette who insured herself against spinsterhood.
PATHE GAZETTE.
and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

To-night is our Gala Night!
3 LAST THREE NIGHTS OF 3
Present Attractive Programme
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
In selections from the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL
Comedies and Revues including
THE
SENTRY BOX
THE SOLDIER AND THE MAID
THE
BOMBARDMENT
THE
I. D. F. ON PARADE
HEAR
MELBOURNE'S
HYMN OF HATE
A Programme full of
MUSIC
MIRTH
AND SONGS
productive of
IRRESISTIBLE LAUGHTER,
THE COMPANY
includes
ALBERT MORROW
presenting
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES
AND
1001 SURPRISES 1001
USUAL PRICES
Only the Re. 1, Seats will hence forward be in the Circle.
Booking at the Theatre.
LOOK OUT
for the Next Change of Programme on Sun

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CAFE-CHANTANT
in aid of
"OUR DAY"
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the
GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON
at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
On Saturday 24th November at 8-30

DINNER 6 Rs. PER HEAD
including Concert
CONCERT DURING AND AFTER DINNER.
Plan of tables at the Taj Mahal up till 5 p. m. and afterwards at Green's
Hurry up and secure a Good Table.
LIMITED ACCOMMODATION
HAVE A GOOD EVENING AND HELP A GOOD CAUSE.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Sensational Serial
"PATRIA"
Showing real warfare:
Trench Fighting, Big Guns and even the deadly work of
TANKS.
The most realistic War Scenes ever enacted.
13th Episode
"WINGS OF DEATH."
14th Episode
"BORDER PERIL."
15th and last Episode
"FOR THE FLAG."
The triumph of Patria.
A Beautifully Coloured Travel.
"In the County of Worcester"
"DROITWICH"
A most charming scenic film showing England at its best.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
NEXT WEEK
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts
featuring
WILLIAM COURTNAY
Hero of "KICK IN"
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

HOME RULE
Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.
For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

Get Good Sight
By removing the cause of *bad* sight. Don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will *correct* your sight, but what you want is something to *cure* your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)
the ACTINA Way

TREACHER & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
Wines, Stores Provisions and General Merchants.
ESTD. 1830.
Treacher's
BEST KNOWN
* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY Rs. 5-4 Per Bot.
* * BRANDY Rs. 4-15 „
SPECIAL LIQUER BRANDY Rs. 6-12 Per Bot.
C. C. Specific for Colds, Coughs, etc.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
„ „ Sales of East Indian		..
„ „ Imports		15,000
Mid: Americans spot trading value		22.05+10
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		31.65 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 27.07+15; Mar. 27.66+9; May 27.50+9; Jan. 26.90+13; Mar. 26.65—12	
New Orleans 10 a m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	Closing prices.
January	22.26—4
February	22.25 Unchgd.
March	22.18—3
April	22.20+1
May	22.14—2

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
November	20.30
Nov.-Dec.	20.50
Dec.-Jan.	20.35
Jan.-Feb.	20.25
Feb.-Mar	20.16 —5
Mar.-Apl.	20.06
Apl.-May	19.98
May-June	19.94
June-July	19.83

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 20th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.07—23
February	22.07—18
March	21.95—25
April	21.94—25
May	21.93—23

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
Nov.	20.30
Nov.-Dec	20.50
Dec.-Jan.	20.35
Jan.-Feb.	20.25
Feb.-Mar.	20.16 —5
March-April	20.07
April-May	19.99
May-June	19.51
June-July	19.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	30.95 Unchgd.
March	30.55
May	30.45

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	24.95—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Mid. Bengal Good		17.50
„ „ Fully Good		17.75
„ „ Fine		18.00
„ No. 1 Dowra Good		19.10
„ „ Fully Good		19.35
„ „ Fine		19.60
„ Broach Good		20.84
„ „ Fully Good		21.02
„ „ Fine		21.20
„ Scinde Good		17.50
„ „ Fully Good		17.75
„ „ Fine		18.00

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Nov. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.91+43
„ „ Mar.	27.63+37
„ „ May	27.49+37
Spot Cotton at New York	30.10+50
„ at New Orleans	28.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan	26.95+32
„ „ Mar.	26.73+24

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 19th

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex on London at Paris — Francs	27.36

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 19th

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 19th

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.—Paid Dull	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 21.

This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 516 Exchange terms and Rs. 517/18 Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 515 for Good Broach, but the tone was easier and there were more sellers than buyers, and the rate quickly declined to Rs. 507 and later on to Rs. 505½. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 507 Association terms for Good Broach, the bazaar rate being Rs. 509. Closing prices were as under, the tone of the market being easier again.

We understand that some of the Marwadi shroffs are now doing business both on Exchange and Association terms, a settlement having been arrived at.

For ready cotton there was again a fair enquiry. Prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	505
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	476
„ Nagpur Kampti	—	„	495
„ Khamgaon Akola	—	„	488
„ Khandesh	—	„	463
„ Muthia	—	„	464
„ Bengal	—	„	423
Fully Good Bengal	—	„	398

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	495
Bengal Fully good	—	January	388
Akola	—	January	470

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21st NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	438	409		1-25 January
M G. Sind Punjab	469			„
M.G. Wardha	514			„
M. G. Nagpore	511			„
M.G. Khamgaon				„
Akola Fair staple	493			„
M.G. Khandeish	476			„
M.G. Broach	—		517	1-25 April.

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 20th November:—

Cotton	3,427 bales.
Wheat	27,046 cwts
Linseed	4,773 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	98 „
Gingellyseed	1,032 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	122 „
Castorseed	3,302 „
Rice	23,833 „
Myrabollams	208 „
Cottonseed	7,122 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	6 695 „
Jowar	727 „
Maize	118 „
Barley	642 „

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m:

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	—	434	404	—	1/25th Jan. 18
	—	451	—	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	409	389	—	1/25th Jar. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	470	445	—	1/25th Jan. 18
	—	450	—	—	Ready
Akola Khamg	—	488	—	—	1/25th Jan 18
Karanja (M.G)	—	471	463	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	490	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	493	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	499	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
	—	504	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	510	495	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	—	—	510	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	—
Mathia (M.G.)	—	465	—	—	1/25th Jan 18

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 27-6.
Sovereign 16-1.
Silver Ready ex-duty 101.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 101-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credit 1/3 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193.
3 months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 292.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs 141½.
Bank demand on New York Rs 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 69.
3 per cent small pieces 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement 60 years Jan/July 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and there was a decline towards the close owing to speculative sales and profit-taking. A fair amount of business was put through in mill shares while in other sections there was not much doing.

In the New market a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Fazulbhoy, Shapurji Pears and David Mill shares. This market also closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Standards were placed at prices varying from 2170 to 2125, Fazulbhoys from 979/8, to 890, and closed at 895, Madhavjees from 2612/8, to 2590, Nagpurs from 2700 to 2642/8, ex-dividend, Bombay Uniteds from 910 to 895, Crescents from 280 to 275, Currimbhoys from 417/8 to 402/8, Davids from 672/8 to 645 and closed at 655, Finlays from 490 to 485, Indian Bleachings from 247/8 to 245, Indore Malwas from 420 to 412/8, New Greats from 315 to 310, Pearls from 675 to 655, Shapurjis from 165 to 168/12, Simplexs from 1015 to 990 and Swadeshis declined to 2000.

Tata Ordinary were placed between 268/12 to 265, Deferreds from 1190 to 1165, Katnis ordinary declined to 292/8, Central India Mining improved to 52, and Bundi to 24, Alcocks to 1100, Bombay Burma declined to 1060, and Tata Hydros to 1225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2120, Simplexs 1002/8, Shapurjis 161/4, Pearls 660, Madhavjis 2600, Fazulbhoys 992/8, Kohinoors 1060, Indian Bleachings 240, Crescents 277/8, Currimbhoys 420, Nagpurs 2660, x. d. Tata deferred 1180, Bombay Burma 1065, Alcocks 1080.

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HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BUTLER CONVICTED OF RAPE.

KING-EMPEROR v. DILDARKHAN KARIMBUX.
(*Before Justice Beaman and a common jury*).

The accused in this case, a Mahomedan, aged 45, was charged with committing rape on a girl Soorkhibai, aged 8, daughter of a lascar in the Artillery residing at Colaba.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was not defended. The accused was a butler in the employ of Captain Weigall and on the 2nd instant, went to a fair at Colaba with his wife and the girl Soorkhibai. The same night he assaulted her. The girl on her return informed her father of what had happened.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADMINISTERING A STUPIFYING DRUG.

THREE PERSONS CONVICTED,

King-Emperor Vs. Dharma Tukaram, (2) Rampersad Depy, (3) Mahomed Sidik Mamutulla.

The taree accused were charged with administering a stupefying drug to a Hindu boy, nameu Hari Krishna, with intent to facilitate the commission of theft and of theit of his silver ornaments.

Mr. R. J. Mody instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case briefly stated were these:—Hari Krishna was working as a cooly and was on the 14th of September last standing in front of the Crawford Market. He was engaged by the first accused, who took him to the sea-share, near the Wodehouse Bridge. The first accused asked the boy to wait for him there, and he said that he would return in a few minutes. After some time the first accused came up. He was then accompanied by the other two accused. They gave some powder to Hari Krishna and asked him to taste it saying, that it had the efficacy of banishing all kinds of bodily pains and ailments. The boy said that he did not want it as he was not suffering from any pains. But the accused insisted on his taking it and threatened to throw him into the sea if he refused to do what they asked him to do. The boy, thereupon, took the powder and swallowed it. The accused then began removing his silver wristlets, and the boy cried out for help, but the accused ran away. The boy followed them as far as the Oval, when he felt dizzy and became unconscious. A police constable who happened to be passing along that road noticed the boy lying there. He went up to him and tried to rouse him but the boy continued to remain unconscious. He was, thereupon, removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated and found to be suffering from the effects of *dhatura* poisoning. On regaining consciousness he went back to the market, where he saw the first accused. He pointed him out to the police, who promptly arrested him. The first accused made certain statements to the police in consequence of which Nos. 2 and 3 were arrested and the ornaments recovered.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused.

His Lordship taking into consideration the extreme youth of the first accused sentenced him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to be detained in the reformatory for that period while the second and third accused were each given 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST,

ACQUITTAL OF EX-MANAGER OF STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.

GEORGE WILLIAM CLEGG.
vs.
THE KING EMPEROR

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The appellant was convicted of criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of a sum of Rs. 66 and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

JUDGMENT.

The facts of this case are fully given in the following judgment of Justice Heaton.

"In this case the appellant was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 66. The circumstances alleged against him very briefly are these: that he was employed by Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., in connection with the Steel Equipment Co., with the work of which the appellant was familiar; The Steel Equipment Co., had, to describe it briefly, come into the hands of Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., who are conducting or winding up the business of the Steel Equipment Co., It happened that the latter Company did some work for the Post Office, for which a sum of Rs. 66 was due and a bill for that amount was sent to the Post Office in August, 1916. The bill was paid and the money was received by the appellant on the 2nd of November, but it has never appeared in the books of Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., and it has never reached them in such form that they have had the benefit of it, and, therefore, they say that this money has been misappropriated by the appellant. He says that in fact he paid it over to Mr. Aldred who was an assistant manager of Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co. Mr. Aldred gave evidence in the case and if his evidence is perfectly accurate, he has made no mistake in his recollection of events. then undoubtedly the appellant must have kept the money and must be guilty of the offence with which he was charged. But apart from the testimony of Mr. Aldred there is only one circumstance in the case, it seems to me, to indicate in itself that the accused is guilty. The circumstance is this. On the 3rd of January Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., dispensed with the appellant's services and on that occasion Mr. Aldred says and I have no doubt says quite truly so far—that he had a talk with the appellant and probably he thinks they went through all the outstanding bills of which the appellant had particular knowledge, and amongst them, Mr. Aldred believes, he called attention to this particular bill for Rs. 66 and asked the appellant about it.

MR. ALDRED'S RECOLLECTION OF EVENT.

Now there is a great difference between what Mr. Aldred says and what the appellant says as to what explanation was then given. The appellant says that he had paid the money and, therefore, his explanation, if called for, may then have been to that effect. Mr. Aldred says that the accused said or left on his mind the impression that he said the bill would be paid. Mr. Aldred, one would think, cannot have supposed that the money had been paid if he had the bill in his hands and had the opportunity of ascertaining whether the money had been credited with Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Therefore the circumstance that there was some sort of enquiry on the 3rd January which left on Mr. Aldred's mind the impression that the bill had not been paid a circumstance, apart from the oral testimony, which seems to me to tell against the appellant and it is a cogent circumstance, if it be true. However, we do know this for certain. We know that Mr. Aldred had not a perfectly accurate recollection of everything connected with this affair. We know that when he came to make a complaint to the police against the appellant some time early in April that he had to correct what he had first said as to a material matter concerning this affair. Then again when deposing to this interview of the 3rd of January, which I have mentioned as a cogent circumstance if true, he said: "I talked about money subjects with the accused, but unless a specific subject is mentioned to me. I cannot remember. During the conversation I referred to the bills more probably by the amounts. I can almost swear I talked to him about the bill of Rs. 66" That indicates the possibility of Mr. Aldred being mistaken in his recollection of what exactly had happened on the 3rd of January. This is not at all improbable. It was not until the 2nd of April that anything subsequently happened, so far as we know, to revive. Mr. Aldred's recollection of what had happened on the 3rd of January, that is to say, an interval of three months elapsed before Mr. Aldred's recollection would be particularly revived. Meantime he had been a busy man, hard at work, dealing with many matters, and no doubt his mind had been actively occupied with other affairs, so that even when his recollection was revived, it may well be that he would not be able to remember with perfect accuracy what had happened on the 3rd of January.

EXISTENCE OF FEELING OF RESENTMENT.

Moreover, the case shows that a feeling of resentment had grown up between Mr. Aldred and the appellant. And where that is so, a man's recollection of events, is not only likely to be, but is almost certain to be, affected by that resentment. That is mere ordinary human nature. Mr. Aldred would be more firmly convinced than ever that he was absolutely in the right and that the appellant was absolutely in the wrong. Apart from this one incident of the 3rd of January, as to which I have shown there is certainly the possibility of a mistake, there is nothing except Mr. Aldred's personal testimony and that, as I have shown may be subject to mistakes, errors of recollection and so forth. This is the evidence on which it is suggested we should confirm the conviction of a man who occupied a responsible position and was performing duties of importance. We are asked to hold that he made away with a sum of Rs. 66. So far as the record shows, so far as it suggests or indicates anything there is nothing against the appellant in the way of misappropriation except this particular sum. This is not a case in which it is alleged that there has been systematic misapproprr. ation and in which the prosecution have to rely on a particular item, because they believe that they can prove that item more conclusively than another.

NO SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR CONVICTION.

The circumstances taken as a whole do seem to me to suggest that it is not probable that a man in the position of the appellant would misappropriate an isolated amount of this kind, seeing that he had himself given a receipt for the amount and that it must inevitably come to the knowledge of his employers before very a long time had elapsed. We are asked to believe this not very probable case on the testimony of one witness who, however, honest, is undoubtedly liable to error and has undoubtedly made at least one important mistake in his recollection of events. It seems to me that we ought not to support this conviction. I think it should be set aside and the appellant should be acquitted and that the fine, if paid, should be refunded to him."

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1381-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Mothabhoy Vinayeck v. Rukhminibai widow and ors. D J Mantri, Sabnis & G. Part Heard.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

1-17.—Edg G W & Co., Bai Mani widow v. Chhaganlal Bhicabhai & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

LONG CAUSES.

946-16.—Judah & Solomon, The Sholapur Bank Ltd. v. Messrs. Imamdar Khandekar Bhopale & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

600-17.—Shroff & D, Hathising Jethabhai v. Maneckchand Rajimal, Ragh N & Co.

103-17.—Captain & V, Hirji Nensey & Co. a firm v. Hargovind Jeewandas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Surveyor & Co.

536-17.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Totaram Madanlal a firm.

488-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.

653-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambherchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.

1443-14.—Payne & Co., Cassambhai Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1206-15.—Madhowjee K & Ch, Keshowji Waghji and anr v. The New York Life Assurance Co., For Postponement.

364-17.—Pandia & Co., Damji Vishram v. Mauji Kala & anr, Purnanand & Co.

767-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Ganpat Balcrishna Mahimkar & anr v. Narayen Ramji & ors, Khand L & M.

1170-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Sherahmed Ekbal Ahmed, Payne and Co., Jehangir & S, For Postponement.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1034-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Lalchand Nardu & Co. a firm v. Haji Mahomed Umar Haji Ahmed Arab & anr, Pocha & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha & ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Part Heard.

C 1309-16.—Craigie B & Co., Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Wishwanath Vinayeck Pathak, Judah & S, For postponement.

1135-16.—Ard H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co. a firm v. Ahmed Sulleman Dinah, Payne & Co., For further hearing.

29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kastur chand Onkarji v. Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashankar Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal a firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors, Kanga and S.

140-15.—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v. Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R & Co., Surajmal & Co.

686-17.—Unwalla P & P, Piloo widow and anr v. Jainoo and ors, In person.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rohmatbhai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

761-17.—Surajmal & Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

771-17.—Mans H M & Co., Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co., For Postponement.

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GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF STORES.

PRESENT FAULTY SYSTEM.

MATCH MANUFACTURING IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Indian Industries Commission sat again yesterday morning, at the Secretariat Council Hall to take evidence. Mr. H. V. B. Shoubridge, M. I. C. E., Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, was the first witness examined. He confined his evidence to the question of purchase of stores by Government and to commercial museums.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Witness said:—"There is no objection to lists being published of imported articles, but these lists should be compiled by the authorities in charge of the commercial museums. The Superintending Engineers can quite easily sent copies of the indents to the museum authorities. The compilation of a combined list would probably entail an enormous amount of labour on Superintending Engineers' and Secretariat offices. The proposal to exhibit such articles in commercial museums will in a large number of cases be impracticable. For instance, it is impossible to order duplicate sets of engines and pumps, expensive meters such as Venturi meters with self-recording apparatus, etc., etc. If such exhibits are made they must be confined to simple and inexpensive items comprised under the term "Imported articles." In cases where these articles are already manufactured in this country there appears to be no necessity to exhibit similar imported articles. In all cases the commercial museums should pay for all samples including cost of carriage, etc. I am doubtful however, whether there will be any practical benefit derived from the institution of such commercial museums.

I am of the opinion that the present system relating to the purchase of stores by Government departments leads to great delay and prevents the majority of firms of repute establishing branches in this country. I am of the opinion that the Director General of Stores should have representatives in all the important centres in India such as Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Madras. When articles are required, the local branches of English firms and local manufacturers should be called on for tenders, and also the Director General of Stores should be asked to tender through his local representative. If then the latter is in a position to offer a better quotation than the local branches of English firms or the local manufacturers, he should be instructed to prepare an indent and arrange for the supply of the articles. A reasonable time must be allowed for all these parties to tender, as they will probably require to cable to England for prices. When designs are called for, the period will require to be even longer. In deciding on which tender should be accepted due consideration must be given to the period required for the supply as quoted. The system of Government inspection of local purchases must be extended as the local purchases themselves extend and the articles imported by the Director General of Stores' representative should be equally open to inspection. For heavy articles this could probably be conveniently arranged for at the docks during unloading.

The above are suggestions to which there may be no doubt several objections, but I believe a practicable proposal can be evolved somewhat on the lines indicated above."

Replying to the President, witness admitted that as the Director General of Stores was at present under the India Office, and lived in England, it would be difficult for him to purchase stores in India as he had advocated.

President:—Why do you want representatives of the Director General of Stores in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and not have a representative of the Government of India?

Witness:—It does not make much difference.

LOCAL PURCHASING OFFICERS.

Witness could not see any disadvantage in the Government of India having their own purchasing officer in India, something like a Director General of Stores.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that if there were local purchasing officers who would be in touch with the market, he saw no necessity for commercial museums.

Witness continued that museums could not easily be up-to-date, and they would generally contain rather antiquated things. Hence they may even be harmful instead of being useful.

Replying to Sir Dorab, witness said that there were indigineous manufacturers of some of the stores he wanted in his line, but they were not of the necessary standard of quality. He was occasionally bound to indent from the Government stores. Witness admitted that the opening of branches of English firms and the institution of representatives of the Director General of Stores in the different presidency towns did discourage private industries.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Do you think that the local Director of Industry would be the proper officer to purchase stores?

Witness:—He can purchase the local-made things.

The present system causes much delay. The indents had to be sent very much in advance to secure the necessary articles in time.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness admitted that commercial museums would show the advance that has been made in the manufacture of local articles.

Replying to the President, witness admitted that when European firms opened branches here, they will in time develop into manufacturing concerns.

President:—Don't you think that if a local executive engineer is allowed to purchase what he wanted, the varying tastes of every engineer would soon result in a costly commercial museum in every district?

Witness:—Yes, it may happen.

MR. L. M. DESHPANDE.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Deccan Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Satara, in his evidence said:—The people have implicit faith in the Government and so much an assurance, if it comes from Government—call it guarantee—will be extremely valuable. What sort of assurance is required for a particular industry has to be determined on the merits of each case. But new industries will not stand the present keen competition unless Government come to the rescue of the persons who start such concerns. The Bombay, the Madras and the Punjab Governments have given pecuniary and substantial help to the Ahmednagar hand-loom industry, and to the Madras and the Ambala glass-works respectively. Demonstrations are of the utmost importance for the match industry. Experiments have often to be made as regards wood and composition. The latter plays a very important part in the manufacture of matches and more so in the peculiarly damp climate of this country. The wood that is recommended by Mr. R. S. Troupe, F.C.S., Imperial Forest Economist of the Government of India, as suitable and available, has many defects and is, so to say, unsuitable for manufacture in its original state. It is black in colour, its fibres are not straight, it is brittle, and when placed side by side with the Austrian or other foreign matches present a very poor appearance. And as this is the only available wood that can be had in large quantity, it must undergo a series of chemical processes before it becomes suitable for matches. The bark of the wood and the inner log that remains behind after peeling are at present of no use and these are used as fuel. Experiments have to be made, therefore, to see whether this wastage can be utilized in some way. A manufacturer is unable to make all these experiments and so the opening of a demonstration factory is necessary.

NEED OF AN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

Business is hampered for want of sufficient funds. In order to facilitate the work of the manufacturer the organisation of an industrial bank is necessary. The bank should supply floating capital for the industry. But there is another important function which the bank has to perform. Finished goods have very often to be sold on credit. The purchaser does not send money with his order, but wants to pay after he gets the delivery of the goods. After he gets delivery he does not send the money immediately and in some cases the money is lost. If such a bank is opened and has branches at business centres, goods can be sent on the customer furnishing a credit on the bank. The manufacturer and the purchaser are both safe in the transaction. If well established banks open their branches at business centres, then there is no necessity of a new industrial bank. But so long as this is not done, a new industrial bank seems to be an absolute necessity. Wood is the principal Government-owned raw material required for the manufacture of matches. But there are difficulties in trnasporting it from the forest to the factory. Means of communication is the present difficulty. The match industry is dependent on many other industries such as paper, chemicals, labels and other sundry articles. Encouragement to the match industry means indirect encouragement to those industries which have got a ready market for their finished goods. The high freight charged on matches is another obstacle in the way of this industry. The railway charges are prohibitive. Moreover, some railways have made rules that freight shall be charged on twenty maunds, even though the goods booked are 1 or 2 maunds in weight. Such hard and stringent rules must be abolished. The railway companies should be asked to charge only the minimum freight that has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The freight now charged is very near the maximum. The removal of this railway hardship is absolutely necessary in the interest of the industry. The Municipalities and the Local Boards can help the industry by exempting goods from octroi duties and other taxes on the concern. The loss to an individual Municipality will be very small, but such exemption will also prove useful in its way to the industry.

NATURE OF STATE-AID NEEDED

Witness then summarized and stated briefly the Government-aid which was necessary and urgent for the match factory that he represented, that is, the Deccan Match Manufacturing Company, Limited, Karad.

(a) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 annually for at least five years, as in the case of the Ahmednagar loom industry;

(b) forest roads;

(c) reduction of railway freight to the minimum scale sanctioned by the Government of India;

(d) plantations of wood;

(e) opening of a demonstration factory;

(f) organisation of an industrial bank;

(g) advice to municipalities and local boards to exempt from taxes, the locally produced matches, the raw materials, etc.

CAREER OF THE COMPANY.

Replying to the President, witness said that the capital of the firm was one lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 70,000 had been called up. The Company was started in 1909 and stopped working in 1915. Meanwhile it had declared no dividend at all. There were seven directors on the board of the Company. When the factory began working, there was an expert on its staff. Witness could not exactly remember the proportion of values between the cost of the wood used and the chemicals used. It must have been as two to one. Witness then proceeded to give certain figures to show the relative values of the wood and the chemicals used, and said that there was considerable wastage of wood. The machinery of the factory came from Germany. They had labels printed both in Europe and in India. There was not much difference in cost between getting the labels printed in Europe and India.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that they had been experimenting with different kinds of woods in their factory. He was not in a position to recommend to the Government Forest Department to take up the cultivation of any particular kind of woods. It would take fifteen years before wood planted now could become available.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

Asked to what he would attribute the losses suffered by the firm, witness stated that they found much difficulty in selling their products, chiefly owing to the fact that the price at which Japanese matches were sold were very low, and his factory could not compete with them.

Replying to Sir Francis the witness admitted that the concern had not been wound up and it was in a state of suspended animation. He therefore wanted, a grant in aid of Rs. 5,000. To his knowledge there was no expert in match making in this presidency. Mr. Hermakrai, who was the original man in charge of the factory, had no previous training except that he had previously worked for some time in the Khotta match factory.

Replying to the President, witness said that the wood they had been using had cost them a good deal, about Rs. 20 a ton. Replying to Mr. Thomas, witness said that he considered timber supply a very essential thing in match making. He did not know of any wood that would give as good splint as those imported from abroad. He himself had no experience of wood plantations. He proposed that Government should start plantations and sell wood to the private manufacturer.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata, witness said that when they started the company he issued a prospectus. Many of the shareholders were his personal friends. In the prospectus it had been made out that there would be a guaranteed interest of 6 per cent. The causes that led to the failure was the fact that the matches did not realise the expected prices.

Sir Dorab: Before you issued the prospectus, did you test the wood you were going to use, and did you make inquiries about the market for matches?

Witness: He had not made sure that the wood would be useful, and he had not any idea of Japanese competition.

Sir Dorab: Was it fair that you should have asked your friends to put their money into a concern which was started without making the necessary enquiries? Is it not likely to diminish the confidence of the public in new industries?

Witness: The only thing that was known was that the wood was used in other factories.

NO EXPERTS OF ANY KIND.

Sir Dorab: You had no experts of any kind in match making?

Witness: No.

Sir Dorab: Have you ever tried to approach the Railway Board to lessen the freight charges?

Witness: Yes. We did approach them, and in some cases the difficulty was remedied.

Sir Fazulbhoy: I suppose from answers you gave to Sir Dorab that you started the concern only out of swadeshi spirit.

Witness: No.

Sir Fazulbhoy: What tempted you to start the factory at Satara?

Witness: I cannot say. Only it was near the forests that produced the wood.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Did you enquire of the Imperial Forest Department whether the wood was suitable for match making?

Witness: No.

The Commission adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DEBATE IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when the Budget Estimates for 1918-1919 were taken into consideration.

The Chairman said:—

The Budget has now been in your hands for some days and you will have noticed how very lucidly the Commissioner has placed the figures before us. We are thankful to him for the fuller details which he has embodied for the first time in the estimates. These will particularly enable members to understand how the estimates of income are arrived at. While considering the Administration Report for the past year we have only a few weeks ago dealt with the financial position of the Municipality. The Commissioner's Budget estimates confirm the view taken by us, namely, that in view of the present position of the surplus balance and the restrictions on our borrowing powers it would not be possible to allow the normal expenditure to trench on our balances as we had deliberately allowed during the past few years in consideration of the large amounts in hand.

The actual working cash balance according to the Commissioner's estomates amounts to Rs. 31,18,000 and he points out that the advances made and proposed to be made for works, lands and projects from this sum amount to Rs. 29,98,000. Under the circumstances I am sure you will agree with the Commissioner that it is undesirable any more to budget for a deficit and that it is necessary that we should raise the general tax by one half per cent to meet the anticipated excess of expenditure over the income for the ensuing years. I feel certain that the ratepayers will accept this slight increase rather than ask that the expenditure estimates be cut down.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The excess of expenditure over income is only three lakhs. Nearly a lakh and a half of this amount is accounted for by the increased requirements of the Schools Committee. As you are aware, the Schools Committee have drawn up a formidable programme of extension of primary education in the City. It is, no doubt, an excellent thing to promote the education of the masses. Where the money is to come from, however, is the problem, The Schools Committee have perhaps not given sufficient thought to this question, considering no doubt that it is a matter for the Corporation to decide in consultation with the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. The question will have to be considered by us after the Corporation have expressed their views in regard to the programme. It may be that we may find it necessary to raise a special educational cesss for the purpose or to ask for an increase in the maximum limit of the general tax. For the present, however, it is proposed to meet the increased expenditure on education from the ordinary revenue and I think it necessary only to allude to this matter for the present so that the financial aspect of the question may also receive careful attention. With these few remarks, I shall now ask members to offer any general remarks they may wish to make in regard to the Budget."

Dr. R. T. Nariman congratulated the Municipal Commissioner on bringing out such satisfactory budget estimates. He wanted the Railway Companies and the Port Trust to be charged more for their water supply, and Dr. Nariman also wanted the Mill properties to be charged 1 to 1½ per cent. higher assessment than was obtained at the present time, as these were exceptional war times.

Dr. T. L. Batliwalla said the budget was a very good one, and although there was a small deficit he could not call it a deficit budget. The budget on the whole was a very satisfactory one. He thought the figures revealed that the budget figures were very loosely put together in past years. The Municipal expenditure should balance with the income, and the expenditure should never go beyond our income and that was the course followed in the present budget.

SURPLUS BALANCES.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said the Municipal demands were increasing in every department, and he approved of the additional revenue budgetted for by an increase of half per cent. in taxation. He also approved of the Commissioner's proposal to spend additional sums on lighting. Regarding water revenue, he noted that the Commissioner had budgetted for an increase of Rs. 1,61,000. Last year there was a surplus of Rs. 80,000, from which some money had been spent on filters for the Malbar Hill Reservoir. He suggested that some change must be made in this regard, as their policy has been to spend the surplus sums got out of a particular department on improvements in that department, as according to the Act they could not make more revenue than was actually required.

At this stage the discussion was adjourned.

"I do not for one moment wish to discountenance Self-Government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate agitation and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men."
—LORD HARDINGE.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

HOME RULE or Self-Government for India is no longer a question of speculative politics but has come within the domain of necessary legislation. British merits as well as bureaucratic defects and the growing nationality in India have had their share in forcing upon Indians and on the British Democracy the conviction that nothing can be set right without a substantial and radical change in the principles of Indian Government. This conviction has been arrived at in the course of several years not by a few individuals here and there, not by men unknown to British reputation or unhonoured by the bureaucracy, but in one array all India, Moslem and Hindu, Royalty and commonality and the best minds of England entitled to speak on behalf of India make a united appeal for Home Rule or Self-Government, subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, as will be evident from the collection of the speeches, writings and declarations of the following men of mark in the political world brought together in this volume. The unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of the pronouncements thus made by such competent authorities points alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time. The publication will be of utmost interest to every student of Indian politics.

CONTENTS.

Dadabhai Naoroji.
Babu Surendranath Banerjea.
The Bishop of Madras.
Mrs. Annie Besant.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
L. A. Govindaragava Aiyar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Hon. R. N. Mudholkar.
Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain.
Babu Ambikacharan Muzamdar.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Hon. Mazar-ul-Haque.
Sir Dinshaw Petit.
Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.
Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
Hon. B. N. Sarma.
Mr. Jehangir Petit.
Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Hon. Nabiulla.
Hon. M. A. Jinnah.
Hon. Abdul Rasul.
Sir Rabindranath Tagore.
The Maharaja of Alwar.
The Maharaja of Bikaner.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan.
Lala Lajpat Rai.
Mr. Syed Hasan Imam.
Sir Krishna Gupta.
Sir S. P. Sinha.
Hon. Rajah of Mahmudabad.
Mr. Mahomed Ali.
Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai.
Mr. J. S. Cotton.
Mr. E. S. Montagu.
Cammander J. C. Wedgewood.
Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E.
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P.
Mr. Sidney Webb.
Mr. Herbert Burrows.
Mr. S. H. Swinny.
H: E. Lord Chelmsford.
Justice Abdur Rahim.
Sir William Wddderburn.
Babu Arabinda Ghose.
Mr. V. P. Madhava Row.
Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald.
H. E. Lord Hardinge.
S. K. Ratcliffe.

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2. The Scheme of the Congress and Moslem League.
3. The Programme of the British Congress Committee.
4. The Aims of the Indian National Congress as expressed by the 31 Presidents of the Indian National Congress.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 6th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 13th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 7th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 7th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public lecture by Mr. M. K. Vesanewala on "Plato's Philosophy and his Eternal unchangeable Ideas." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Mr. P. A. Wadia's lecture on "The Creed of a Zoroastrian," S. S. Bengali Girls' School Hall, Fort.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Henjam, Behrein, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Guadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6 30 p.m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Romance" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varities: 6-30 show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

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G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time om Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 8
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 1

POONA RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Rifles (I. D. F.).

POONA, Nov. 21.

PART I.

1190 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 27th and Friday 30th November, 1917, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for the firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1191 Cleaning Kit.—All members in Poona who have not received cleaning kit should obtain them from the Quartermaster's Stores before Friday 23rd inst. between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 5-30 to 6-30 p.m., each day

PART II.

1192 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 59 Sergt. F. W. Marrs, B Company from 20-11-17 to 24-11-17.

No. 224 Pte. S. H. K. S. M. Ali Mirza, B Company, from 19-11-17 to 2-12-17.

No. 533 Pte. J. G. Covernton, B Company, from 19-11-17 to 14-11-17.

No. 537 Pte. A. Templeman, A Company, from 18-11-17 to 25-11-17.

No. 180 Pte. C. A. Nunes, B Company, from 12-11-17 to 18-11-17. (M. C.)

No. 165 Pte. J. Lissenburg, A Company, from 20-11-17 to 15-11-17.

1193 Move.—Staff Sergeant-Instructor R. J. Martin and Private A. B. Jefferies proceeded to Kurduwadi on Tuesday, 20th instant, on escort duty returning on completion.

2. Sergeants C. A. Bonsell and W. Nixey proceeded on the 20th instant to Ahmednagar to join their regiment.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.
(Indian Defence Force).

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

UNEVAL SEVAK MANDAI.

The Secretary of the Mandal acknowledges the receipt of the sum of Rs. 5,379, in connection with the present effort to collect a fund towards educating the boys of the community.

C. K. PRABHU LEAGUE.

The social meeting of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu League will be held to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the New English School when the C. K. P. members of the I. D. Force, will be entertained.

RAHNOOMAI MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sabha, Mr. P. A. Wadia, will deliver the second part of his lecture in English on "The Creed of a Zoroastrian" at the S. S. Bengali Girls' School Hall, Fort, on Monday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SERVICES AT CAVEL CHURCH.

There will be solemn vespers in the above church on Saturday, the 24th instant at 7 p.m. in honour of N. S. da Saude. The following day there will be low Masses at 6-30 and 7-0 a.m. The feast Mass with exposition sermon and Benediction will commence at 8-30 a.m. The Very Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., will preach.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. M. K. Vesanewala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Plato's Philosophy and his Eternal, unchangeable Ideas." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CHILD ROBBED OF ITS ORNAMENTS.

Rukhmabai, a Hindu woman, has reported to the Police that she went into Ganpati's temple on Girgaum Back Road to worship on Monday, telling her six-year-old daughter to wait outside. Five minutes later her daughter came in running, saying that a man who looked like a Hindu lad had removed her neck ornament valued at Rs. 200 and had run away. The complainant came out, but there were no signs of the man.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A BEGGAR

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Dadumia Babamia, a Mahomedan beggar. It appeared from the evidence that latterly the deceased had no home. On Monday evening he went to the owner of a fuel depot at Supari Baug Road and asked to be allowed to sleep there. The owner showed him a spot and gave him an anna. The deceased spread his bed under a tree. On Tuesday morning he was found lying dead with a penknife in his stomach. His hand was near the knife and was covered with blood. A verdict of death from a stab in the stomach apparently self-inflicted was recorded.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Tom Melbourne's Musical Comedy and Revue company are playing nightly before crowded houses and scoring big successes with their highly-entertaining programme at the Palace of Varieties. The success which they are achieving here has thoroughly justified the big reputation with which they came to this city, and it would be no exaggeration to say that a livelier performance has rarely before been seen on the stage in Bombay. The sketch entitled "The Sentry Box" was a screamingly funny one, in which Tom Melbourne kept the audience in continued roars of laughter. Eilien Melbourne sang with great charm and effect and was loudly applauded for her performance. Albert Morrow also justified his description as "the King of Prestidigitateurs." There is no doubt that he is a master of his art and his efforts were loudly applauded.

EDUCATION AMONG MARWARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is undoubtedly a very healthy sign that the members of the Marwari Community hitherto known to be very little interested in the advancement of education, have now commenced showing extraordinary zeal in this direction. They have generously contributed large sums of money and have erected a splendid building for their High School on Sandhurst Road with sufficient space to accommodate about 700 boys. This school is a recognised one and has made Hindi and Commerce compulsory subjects in the first three standards and commerce and Sanskrit in the remaining four higher classes. There is now another school on Kalbadevi Road started in a rented building and its special feature is said to be the teaching of commerce. The number of boys is about 125 in the latter and 185 in the former. The annual expenditure of both the institutions comes to more than Rs. 18,000. The amount of income from fees is very insignificant, for the community has made elementary education entirely free.

The community must be congratulated for affording an opportunity to their children to pick up Hindi and Commercial education side by side with the course prescribed for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. I have only to appeal to the leading members of the community to see their way to amalgamate their two institutions in their already existing magnificent building with large and airy rooms, instead of erecting one more building on Kalbadevi Road. Such a union is bound to be happy and fruitful enabling the whole community to concentrate its energy and resources to the development of one institution worthy of its name and riches.—Yours, etc.

"AN ADVOCATE OF HINDI."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	227'-4
Total up to date	23,8-1-830-]

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Food Controller in the United Kingdom has recently had under consideration a scheme for purchase by his Majesty's Government in India and in Ceylon of the full requirements of tea for the civil population of the United Kingdom. The Government of India have considered the proposals which have been made in this connection and it is hoped that a system of Government purchase will be put into force shortly in this country. Meantime Lieut.-Col. W. M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Assam Labour Board has been appointed Tea Commissioner for India and is engaged in making certain preliminary enquiries and collecting information. The office of the Tea Commissioner will be at Block B 3 Clive Buildings, Calcutta, and all enquiries in connection with the scheme should be addressed to him.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Sales of Treasury Bills for the week ending 17th November were as follows:—

Six months' Bills: Calcutta Rs. 43,90,000, Bombay Rs. 51,05,000, Madras Rs. 800,000, total Rs. 109,45,000.

Nine months' Bills: Calcutta Rs. 15,95,000 Bombay Rs. 15,000, Madras Rs. 10,000, total Rs. 16,20,000.

Twelve months' Bills: Calcutta Rs. 15,05,000, Bombay nil, Madras nil.

Totals to end of work: Six months' Bills Rs. 194,45,000, nine months' Bills Rs. 29,25,000, twelve months' Bills Rs. 29,80,000. Grand total Rs. 13,16,75,000.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady but declined at the close owing to unsettled political rumours and transactions for January settlement. The bears are unsuccessfully trying to depress the market to cover up their sales. The market closed dull and the closing quotations are as under:—

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 21st.

MILLS.	
Central India Exdiv	2660
Century	462
Colaba Land	1320
Crescent	276½
Currimbhoy	423
David	655
Fazulbhoy	902½
Finlay	480
Globe	105
Hindustan	220
Indian Bleaching	240
Indore Malwa	2125½
Kasturchand	1460
Kohinoor	1060
Laxmi	1650
Madhowjee	2670
Manekji Petit	2050
Morarji	2900
New Great	305
Pabani	280
Pearl	655
Phoenix	300
Sir Shapurji	161½
Sholapur	6400
Simplex	1010
Standard	2120
Swadeshi	2050
Swan	580
Ta a Mill Ord.	890
Textile	2225
Vishnu Ord.	530
RAILWAYS.	
Ah. Pranji	875
Gujarat Rly.	98
Tapti Valley	525
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	₹7
,, Bombay	₹530
,, India	32
Central Bank	27
Eastern Bank	6⅝
Tata Ind. Bank	Prem. 1/12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock	1080
Anthara Valley	360
B'bay Steam O	295
,, Telephone	196½
Tata Hydro Ord.	1250
Tramway Ord.	370
CEMENTS.	
Burdi Cements	24
Indian	350
Ketney Ord.	290
,, Defd.	1500
MININGS.	
Central India	52
Shivrajpur	52½
Tata Steel Ord.	385
,, Defd.	1130
,, O. New issue	92½
,, D. ,, ,,	389
Burmah Petlm	8½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The market for jute mill share began very dull and uninteresting and business was reported on very small scale only coal shares ruled quite steady and fairly large business was reported in them at full rates. Features of miscellaneous market was strong demand for Bengal Brass shares which caused material advance in price. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 4-14 to 5-4; Baraboni 19-8, 19-12; Bansdeopur 29-4; Bengal 945 to 970; Bokaro and Ramgurh 17; Bokaro Jerriah 11; Borrea 23; Burra Dhemo 12-4; Burragarh 5-4 to 5-8; Central Kurkend 40-4; Equitable (ord) 50-8; Ghusick 22-12, 23; Gopalichuck 12-8 to 13-4; Industry 14-8, 14-12; Imperial 14-16; Jumoni 13-6 to 13-14, 13-6; Kasta 2-8, 2-12 p; Kinuri 12-10 to 12-14; Kosoonda 30; Mucherridih 5-4, 5-8; New Kessurgarh 17, 17-4; North Damuda 15; North West 52, 53; North West (country) 31, 32; Phularitand 12, 12-4; Satpukuria 11-4; Saltore 10-12; Samla Kendra 19-12, 20; Sendra 20-12; South Govindpur 9-4, 9-8; Sowardih 14-12, 15; Standard 51-12 to 52-4; Royal 7, 7-4; Western 23-8; Tisra 18.

Jute:—Anglo-Indian (ord) 248, 250; Alliance (ord) 555; Auckland (ord) 343-8, 345; Barnagore (ord) 135 and 134 s.l.; Belvedere (ord) 555; Clive (ord) 216, 214-8; Delta (ord) 524; Fort Gloster (ord) 596 s.l.; Fort William (ord) 277, 278; Lansdowne (ord) 275.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 15-4 to 16 p; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 148 to 165; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 242 to 270; Carew and Co., 104, 105; Fort William Flour 69, 70; Hooghly Flour 29-8, 29-12; Kalyanpur Lime 12, 12-4; Kluang Rubber 10-12, 11; Monarch Flour 12 to 12-8; Ryam Sugar 16, 16-4; Steel Products 2-4 p; United Flour 28-8, 28-12.

Government paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 69-6 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

BORAH OUTRAGES AT UJJAIN.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES ON THE ASSAILANTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, Nov. 21.

A brutal outrage was committed on a Borah family in August last at Ujjain by a mob of about 500 Borahs.

It may be remembered that meeting of the Dawoodi Borahs was held in Bombay in July last when the High Priest announced that certain leading gentlemen of the community were his enemies and announced them to have been excommunicated. The representatives of the High Priest at over two hundred cities in India were informed of this by wire and were instructed to excommunicate those who held views different from those of the High Priest. The Amil of Ujjain, by name Abdul Tyeb Zakiuddin, who is a cousin and brother-in-law of the High Priest, convened a meeting of members of the community at Ujjain where he exhorted his hearers to stand by the High Priest and urged that those who helped their High Priest with their lives and property would be doing a righteous thing. The Amil on this occasion announced the names of five Borahs who were to be excommunicated. These included Shaikh Ali Mohomed, a man of about ninety.

After the meeting was over, about 200 Borahs proceeded to the house of the old man, whom they found lying in his bed, and assaulted him with sticks. He was dragged down the staircase and it is alleged one of the assailant's sat on his chest and another bit his nose, and then cut it off A widowed daughter-in-law of the old man was grossly assaulted and a grandson of the old man, aged 17, was flung against the wall fracturing his skull. Nothing was done to arrest the culprits for two days but fortunately for the victims, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, who happened to visit Ujjain, heard of the occurrence and appointed a Deputy-Inspector General of police on special duty to investigate it. As a result of these enquiries 28 Borahs were charged with attempting to murder the aged Shaikh and causing him permanant disfigurement, outraging his widowed daughter-in-law, and attempting to murder and causing grievous hurt to his grandson.

The charge relating to the Shaikh was proceeded with and nine of the accused were committed.

Gulamali Pachorawala, the first accused, the leader of the mob, who was proved to have taken a leading part in the outrage on the old man, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,500 and two others named Rasul Kotwala and Gulamali Bavarchi were sentenced to two years and fined Rs. 1,500 each. Two more Cadur Mundiwala and Abdul Hoosein Jakha were sentenced to one year and fined Rs. 1,000 each whilst four others Shaikhali Jivakhan, Rasul, Halwai, Abdulali Berchawala and Gulamali Kanjiwala were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 each.

The charges relating to the widow and the son are pending.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday, when the Managing Committee's report for the year ending 31st March, 1917, was approved and adopted. It was stated in the course of the report that the sanctioned nursing strength is 13 Nurses, two European and 11 Native. One place of an Indian Nurse was vacant throughout the year. The Nurses have been reported to have worked satisfactorily. During the year under report six Nurses resigned. Five new nurses were taken on and the 6th vacancy remains to be filled up. The messing allowance of native Nurses has been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 with effect from 1st April, 1917, owing to the increased cost of living. 2,776 indoor patients and 10,278 outdoor patients were treated during the year 1916-17. The Nurses of the Association joined in September, 1914, the Provident Fund started by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 14,070-1-9 including Government grant of Rs. 4,600-12-1 against Rs. 13,585-5-8 in the preceding year. The public contribution was Rs. 9,294 as against Rs. 7,893 in the preceding year. The increase is satisfactory, and is in great measure due to the energetic action of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Shepherd. There were 30 new subscribers.

The Association has bought 5-year Postal Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs. 3,870.

The Association is grateful to the subscribers for continuing their support to it. It has to depend mainly upon the charity of the Bombay public and it has great pleasure in recording that the request for help was readily complied with. The Association hopes that in the near futuure it will have ample funds, which when deposited, will yield interest to cover current expenses.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF ECONOMEES AND SOCIOLOGY.

With reference to the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay University Senate to consider and report to the Senate on the scheme for a School of Economics and Sociology prepared by the Syndicate, Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Senate that the report of the Committee and the revised scheme submitted therewith be approved and adopted and that effect be given to the scheme when suitable persons are available for the professorships or other appointments referred to therein.

Opinions of the Day.

Sir Jamsetji as the Autocrat.

The "Sanj Vartaman."—The disgraceful scenes in the Town Hall last year seem to have been forgotten. As long as Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy plays into the hands of these reactionaries there is going to be no peace in our community. He is simply made a tool and an instrument by those to serve their own ends, and it is a thousand pities that shrewd as he is, he is incapable of seeing the game in its true light. When the whole world is fighting for freedom against the sinister forces of autocracy we, the Parsis, are not going to acknowledge the rule or dictatorship of any autocrat, for that is what the recent action of the worthy baronet and his few influential friends virtually comes to. Here not only is the whole Parsi community flouted, not only are the accredited heads slighted, but once again an attempt is being made to establish the principle that Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy has a right to speak on an important question on behalf of and for the community without consulting it at a public meeting and receiving its mandate. What Sir Jamsetji and his few friends have done is simply to represent their own opinion and as such and such only it should be considered, and it should be impressed upon the Government that as such it should be taken at its true value. We are lovers and advocates of peace and unity. But if the price of these virtues is the forfeiture of our birthright of freedom and the virtual imposition of a new form of autocracy, then we say most emphatically, let there be no peace and unity. Better far a thousand deaths than a life of such abject existence.

Indians Unfit to Supervise Sweepers!

The "Jam-e-Jamshed."—For a long time past, the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer are requiring the services of an able European Superintendent, highly-paid, to look after the work of sweepers and scavengers. In requiring such an European it has been indirectly attempted to show that for such a post an Indian is unsuitable. Unfortunately, a Corporation Committee has already sanctioned such a proposal,—viz., to appoint an ordinarily-educated European on a salary of Rs. 300 to 500. For the past three years such a proposal was being made, but so long as Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta was alive he opposed it might and main and was successful in throwing it out many times, and we want to know what circumstances since his demise have changed to justify taking the sanction of this new post. The proposal, if carried, will lead to the belief that Indians are unfit for even such a post as the supervisor of sweepers and scavengers! Indian doctors have filled the post of Health Officer in many cities, like Karachi, Delhi, etc., and they have acquitted themselves creditably. Even in our Health Department we have two Indian doctors who have filled the post as Health Officers in big cities for years together. When Indians discharge their duties satisfactorily in the I.M.S. the I.C.S., Customs, and as judges, etc., it would be strange if they were to be considered unfit for such a post. We hope the Corporation will think twice before passing such an awkward resolution calculated to cut the throat of Indians.

An Amazing Compact.

The "Hindu."—The Indian public throughout the country will have perused the so-called agreement arrived at in Bomgal between a few Europeans and a few Indians about the impending constitutional changes with feelings of deep distrust and dissatisfaction. It is noteworthy that there are no prominent Congressmen among the signatories to that hybrid document, but it is matter for pain and astonishment that a few Indians of marked ability have so far lacked in political foresight and perspicacity as to be drawn into an unworkable compromise which has all the elements of disgraceful surrender in it and which, if not promptly and completely disowned and exposed, would develop a tendency to travel beyond the limits of Bengal where it has had its tragic birth. The scheme is opposed to the fundamental principles underlying the earnest yearning of Indians, to bring the executive responsible to the people in all departments of governmental activity. It should need no elaborate examination and analysis of the Calcutta plan, which in some respects looks like a second edition of the notorious Curtis scheme, to realise that, it will, if thoughtlessly acceded to, not only postpone indefinitely the introduction of substantial measures of self-Government such as the Congress-League scheme provides for, but will put back the hands of the clock and place in the hands of the bureaucracy a weapon which will be used to the lasting detriment of national self-expression and development.

Resurgam.

The "Tribune."—We extend a cordial welcome to the "Observer," the Muslim bi-weekly of Lahore on its reappearance. The paper, after an existence of 22 years had to suspend publication 3½ months ago when the officiating District Magistrate of Lahore, Mr. Jacob, refused to accept the keeper of the Press and Proprietor of the paper as printer and publisher. The paper filed an appeal against this order in the Chief Court which is pending, and will come off in the week commencing with 7th January, 1918. In the meantime the paper has deposited "under protest and without prejudice to the right of Khwaja Ahad Shah to declare as printer and publisher" a security of one thousand rupees. During the last few years the "Observer" has been fighting the constitutional battles of the country right manfully and its resuscitation will be doubly welcome for the opportunities it will give our contemporary to continue its patriotic work.

A Disingenuous Disclaimer.

The "Praja Mitra and the Parsi."—We very much regret that some of our contemporaries should have thought fit to raise a storm over the proposed Parsi memorial to Mr. Montagu. The memorial does not profess to be a memorial of the whole Parsi community. It is explicitly stated in the very beginning, that it is "the humble memorial of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and other members of the Parsi community." If the "Times of India" or any other paper, chooses to call it the memorial of the Parsi community, how are the memorialists responsible for that? As a matter of fact, all that even the "Times of India" says is that the memorial is to be presented by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and other Parsis, "on behalf of their community." And that is true in the sense, that the memorial is intended to obtain a benefit or a privilege for the Parsi community. The memorial is made on behalf of the community, even though those who are to present it may not have been formally authorised by the community to do so. The efforts of the memorialists are on behalf of the community. Even a single individual may address a memorial to Government, on behalf of a whole community. What weight to attach to such a memorial, lies with the Government. We do not see, therefore, how the memorialists have been wrong in acting as they have done. There has been no attempt at secrecy. It is idiotic to talk of the memorial having been "sprung upon the public as a great surprise."

The Indian Cook.

"Madras Times."—A prophet is not without honour save in his own country; and in India the master and the mistress of a household are not often possessed of the idea that their Indian cook is a treasure; and the Indian cook with his market-basket, or standing beside his quaint fire in the dim kitchen, stands more often perhaps in the mistress's mind as a man who is up to some sort of rascality rather than as an ideal in the cookery art. In England lately a writer in one of the papers has been preaching the glory of the Indian cook and recommending English housewives in these difficult times to study Indian cookery and see what dishes an Indian cook can turn out with small data. It is not the Indian confectioner, Europeanised in his art, that the writer refers to, but the Indian cook who works on native lines; and can turn out a tasty and healthful curry and rice with very inexpensive trifles. It is evidently some ex-Anglo-Indian who is writing; and undoubtedly there is much truth in what he says, and many an Anglo-Indian housewife in England at the present day, when all things are so dear, might perhaps sigh for an Indian cook who would be able to make the most of the few odds and ends which are all that she can afford to buy.

Official and Personal.

Major Frost has arrived at Government House.

Colonel Beyts, and Lt.-Colonel Browning-Smith lunched and Surgeon-General Sir George Makins, Lt.-Colonel Miles Irving and Captain Wilson, dined at Government House, yesterday.

The 23rd January next has been fixed for installation on the "gadi" of Thakur Pooran Chand, Chief of Beja State (Simla Hills).

The installation of Rana Birpal of Bhajji State (Simla Hills) will take place about the middle of January next.

The wedding of Rana Durga Singh of Baghat State (Simla Hills) with the sister of the Raja of Tehri (Garhwal) comes off on the 28th instant. The marriage party will leave Solan for Tehri on the 22nd instant and, amongst others, will consist of the Chiefs of Kothar Dhami, Koti and Beja States.

VACCINATION ON BOTH ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to the letter under the above heading in your columns this morning, even if the father permits his child to be vaccinated in six places as desired by the vaccinator, (or, for that matter, from top to toe), that will not prevent it meeting the fate of the baby referred to in the following extract from a speech delivered in England by Dr. Walter Hadwen, M.D., J.P., who said:—

"There was a little girl, Daisy Sabin, in Gloucester. I saw her myself and examined her, so that I know the facts. She was successfully vaccinated by a specially appointed Public Vaccinator in no less than six places, which you would suppose would be quite enough to protect any person from any attack of smallpox.

"Now a good deal is said about the necessity of having recent vaccination but when a person takes small-pox after recent vaccination, then we are invariably told that it is *too* recent. At all events, you must be at least 12 days clear according to the usual theory. Well, this litte girl, Daisy Sabin, was vaccinated successfully in six places by an Army Medical Vaccinator, three weeks and three days before she took small-pox. She had small-pox in the confluent form, and died as the result of it. Why, that is enough, without anything further, to shatter the whole miserable superstition of vaccination. Her little sister, who was only sixteen months old, and unvaccinated, also took small-pox, but she had it in the very mildest form and recovered. And I may mention that in nearly all epidemics, the multiple-marked patients are the principal sufferers."

I suggest your correspondent to advise his friend not to have the child vaccinated but to make representations in the matter to the National Anti-Vaccination League, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W., If he stands firm, he will win as others have. Meanwhile the child being weak, a doctor will certify it unfit for vaccination.—Yours etc. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 22 1917.

NEW PERSIA.

While the fate of Russia itself seems still to be in the melting-pot, it is not without interest to note how the Russian revolution has helped to extend the bounds of liberty in other submerged countries. Of these, few present a sadder or a more fascinating story of a people's struggle towards the light than Persia. Not more than a decade ago, liberty was born in Persia. The people received their constitution amidst the enthusiastic congralutations of the world and lovers of free institutions looked forward to Persia regaining her old proud position among the nations of the world. Unfortunately, largely through the sinister influence of Russian autocracy the newborn freedom of this ill-fated country was stifled. Now, with happy irony, the echoes of the Russian revolution have revived the hopes and rejuvenated the national spirit of Persia. Its first effect, as Mirza Firooz Khan writing from Tabriz in a recent number of the "Near East" says, has been "to loosen the hands, the tongues and the pens of the people of this country." Persian "mashroota" (constitution), according to him, was really slumbering though it looked like having been killed by the former Russian regime. "Now that the old regime is no more," he writes, "the eleven-year-old freedom of old Iran has arisen from its slumber, shaken itself, looked around, and thought it is time to celebrate the anniversary of its birth for the first time in its life." And the anniversary was celebrated with all the enthusiasm and *eclat* that the circumstances warranted. A noteworthy fact was that it was celebrated not only by the Persians themselves, but also by others—by Armenians and Jews and by the Russians. What is more remarkable, as indicating the extent to which the ideals of the Russian revolution have permeated all classes of Russians, is that the Russians who took part in the celebrations, made fiery speeches. A Russian military officer, for instance, declared in his speech:

> You Persians are more cultured and more intelligent than we are; for you fought and got your liberty and constitution eleven years ago, while we Russians are only just getting ours. We are—as a nation—eleven years behind you. Long live the Persian Constitution, long live the Persian People.

Another officer was even more candid and enthusiastic. He said:

> You Persians have been for eleven long years under the fear and pressure of the old Russian regime, and have not dared to celebrate your freedom every year; but now you need no longer fear us, for the old regime and with it that fear and pressure have gone down to Tartarus; you need not fear us any longer. We—officers and people—also are a liberty-loving people, for we also have been crushed under the heel of the old serpent Tsar as much as you have! Hereafter we are not only neighbours, but brothers in freedom, and we are glad to be permitted to join you in celebrating the eleventh birthday of the old Persian Constitution and freedom. Long live Persia, long live Persian freedom!

Knowing the old Russian regime, and knowing and remembering how Persia was being pressed under its heel upto only a few days ago, Mirza Firooz Khan can hardly persuade himself to believe in the sincerity of these speeches, but then, as he himself adds, there is no reason at present to suspect otherwise. The first result of the removal of the Russian pressure from the North was a change in the Cabinet. Sipahdar's Ministry had to go, and with it its promises,—control over Persian finance by Russia and England,—were "scrapped." The new Cabinet initiated a very bold policy, demanding that the Russian army should leave Persian territory, on the ground that as the Russians were fighting for the freedom of other smaller nations, they could not have any intention of appropriating other people's territory. The step was patriotic but hardly expedient. The following concise account of subsequent happenings given by Mirza Firooz Khan is instructive as showing the extent and success of Teutonic machinations and also the reactions on the Persian mind of the yoke of Russian regime:

Soon afterwards America declared war against Germany, and this fact struck the Persians dumb! For up to that date German agents had persuaded the Persians—both people and Cabinet—that America would soon join Germany and declare war against England and Japan, and then, as the Russians would be forced to double their forces on the German front, they would withdraw their troops from Persia, and the Persian army would have a glorious chance to avenge itself upon the retreating Russians. Germans knew, of course, that America would not fight England, but Persians, blinded by the intensity of their hatred of Russia, were deceived by them. The Cabinet then regretted both its refusal to recognise the validity of Sipahdar's promises and also their haughty demand that Russians should clear out of Persian territory. In regard to the former, it was realised that the machinery of government would not move without the oil of British finance, that even the Ministers themselves would have to work without salary. On the subject of the Russian troops reflection showed that if they left Persia, their places would soon be filled by Turkish and Kurdish hordes, as happened when the Russians evacuated Azerbaijan in December, 1914, and the Kurds and Turks overran Tabriz

The Russian Government on its part lost no time in assuring the Persian Government of its intention to abide by the principles of the Russian revolution in its dealings with Persia. During the first days of liberty in Russia, the new Government had informed its diplomatic and consular officers in Persia by a circular notice that for the future they were not to interfere or meddle in Persia's purely domestic affairs. In spite of these orders, the pent-up feeling of the Persian people against the Russians, as a result of the Russian occupation, found vent in various ways. This was, perhaps, inevitable; for the Persians were not able sufficiently swiftly to see the difference between the old and new Russia. Fortunately, the demonstrations against the Russians soon ceased as people began to realise the momentous character of the change in the policy of Russia. Every well-wisher of both the countries will now hope that in the happy understanding thus created and in the mutual sympathy that should exist between nations sharing the splendid community of newly-won freedom, a way will be found for adjusting their relations in a permanently satisfactory and mutually helpful manner. And there can be no doubt that Great Britain, always the friend of oppressed nationalities and now their avowed champion, will throw the weight of her enormous prestige and influence in the right scale.

INDIANS AND THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

These eventful days in the history of the world mark a period of forced marches along the highway of progress and development when, as we were aptly reminded by Mr. Lloyd George, the growth of generations and centuries is crowded into the space of a few momentous years. All schemes of improvement and reform, outlined on the basis of pre-war conditions, however liberal in spirit and conception, must, therefore, in the nature of things be unsatisfactory; while a scheme like that recommended by the Public Services Commission, based as it is on exploded notions of political expediency, must be grossly inadequate to the needs of the situation and foredoomed to failure. The recent communication of the Government of India to the local Governments adumbrating proposals, based in part on the Public Services Commission report, for the reform of the educational services of the country, needs therefore, a careful and critical examination.

The history of British rule in India during the last quarter of a century, as we know, furnishes many an example of bureaucratic bungling, and yet very few of these blunders have led to such deplorable results as the artificial division into imperial and provincial of the educational services and the making of a dead set against the admission of Indians into the imperial branch of the educational service. Race distinction was writ large and bold on the Government programme and while distinguished Indians like Dr. P. C. Ray and Prof. Sircar were confined to the lower branch of the service, raw and inexperienced English youths, vastly inferior and sometimes total failures, were continously drafted into the higher branch of the service on larger salaries. As a result of this unwise policy the country has been burdened with an inefficient service, the general level of learning remained lamentably low, and, as pointed out by Mr. Gokhale, comparisons most undesirable in the interests of British rule were provoked in young minds between the superior Indian and the inferior Englishman. Even the Aitchison Commission of 1886-87, whose report was a distinct disappointment to the Indian public, had the wisdom to lay down that the recruitment of young men from England for the educational service should be largely modified or entirely discontinued. But recommendations which run counter to the pre-conceived notions of our present rulers are invariably consigned to the pigeon-holes of the Imperial Secretariat and, in spite of the Aitchison report, the practice of the Government proceeded in an opposite direction. In the year 1886 we had 103 officers recruited in England, whereas at present we have 199! The present Commission approached the problem from the narrow standpoint of merely giving increased employment to Indians in the services and it is not surprising that changes, conceived and proposed in this illiberal spirit, should fall far short of the present requirements. Briefly, the proposals of the Commission are an amalgamation of the imperial and provincial branches of the service and a division of the service into two classes. About one-third of the posts in class I are to be recruited in India, and the salary of those appointed in India to class I is to range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,250. Officials recruited in England to class I are to start with a salary of Rs. 500, but their maximum salary is to be the same as that of officers recruited in India. Certain selection grades have been proposed for officers in class I with maximum salaries of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,750. Class II is to be recruited entirely in India and the salaries are to be from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 with selection grades providing for a maximum salary of Rs. 700. It is a sign of the times that even the Government of India feel constrained to ask whether the Commission's proposals are "sufficiently effective." They emphasize their desire to elicit public opinion to the fullest extent upon the subject of the educational services, level a number of criticisms on the seheme proposed by the Commission and make alternative proposals of their own, laying it down that their primary object is "to effect, as regards the immediate future, a stage of transition between the past when education was very largely in the hands of Europeans and a time when the reverse will be the case." The proposed distinction between classes I and II and the proposed difference between the salaries of those recruited in England and India to class I are features which cannot fail to strike anyone who has studied the question as unsound and impracticable and it is satisfactory to note that the Government of India have not failed to perceive these weak points in the changes advocated by the Commission. The proposals put forward by the Government themselves do indeed mark an advance upon those of the Commission but it may be doubted whether they are adequate to bring about even that stage of transition in educational control which they profess to be so anxious to arrive at in the immediate future.

The broad and basic question which emerges from the whole discussion is not whether the proportion of Indians in the higher branch of the service shall be one-third or one-half, but whether the Educational Service as a whole shall not be manned by Indians and whether the importation of officials from England for the purposes of the service shall not be limited to cases of clear necessity. Even the Anglo-Indian, with his interested zeal in the cause of efficiency, has not been able to suggest that the Indian professor is less efficient than his European colleague. Indeed it has been substantially conceded that under the present system of recruitment numerous young incompetents from abroad are being every year thrust upon the Indian colleges. On the other hand scores of brilliant young men are being turned out in ever increasing numbers, by our universities every year whose talents may well be enlisted in the all-important work of imparting higher education to their countrymen. And in the educational, as in the judicial sphere, the Indian has been tried and has won his laurels, for we have, all over the country, colleges exclusively staffed by Indians working with equal if not greater efficiency than Government colleges, which are supposed to be model institutions. It cannot be denied that Englishmen, however capable, can never enter into the lives of Indian students with the intimacy or sympathy of an Indian professor. The interests of higher learning and true research, which have been woefully neglected, call for the association of Indian intellect in the highest educational work in the land. Indeed the single consideration of economy ought to be enough to convince every honest mind of the supreme necessity of employing Indian agency. Is it too much to hope then that the Indian Government will for once break the shackles of vested interest and lay down boldly a programme which will provide, in a certain number of years, for an entirely Indian cadre, excepting particular posts for which we need specialists and which may be filled by Englishmen who have distinguished work to their credit? In the words of one of the commissioners "no scheme less radical than this will adequately meet the present requirements of India" and enable her "to take her proper place among the nations of the world as a contributor to the stock of human knowledge."

Notes of the Day.

Jaffa.

As we anticipated, the solid phalanx of General Allenby are continuing their unchecked progress towards Jerusalem and Jaffa has already been occupied. The original plan of our Palestine forces marching on straight towards Mousal and there effecting a junction with our Mesopotamian armies had to be abandoned on account of the Russian debacle. Brilliant and complete as the success would have been with the co-operation of the Russian troops, we may derive a certain satisfaction from the fact that after all the unexpected collapse of what we built upon as potentially our most powerful Ally is revealing to us the strength of our own resources. Jaffa, even if the railway facilities are denied to our troops, is only a short three days' march from Jerusalem. It is one day's march from Ramlah, about which we shall have to refresh our mediaeval memories presently and also a similar distance from Ascalon. It is variously denominated Joppa or Jaffa. Though a small town, it has been always regarded as the emporium of Palestine and the port of Ramlah.

A Historic Harbour.

At one time it was fortified by a strong wall pierced with iron gates of unusual strength and its mosque was one of its sights overlooking as it did the ocean. The excellence of its harbour has not escaped the notice of travellers in days when sea-faring was a much less frequent mode of travel than to-day. It was occupied by Saladin in 1187 but the Crusaders again took possession of it in 1191 and for the second time it surrendered to Moslem valour under a brother of Saiadin's who bore the notable sobriquet of the Just Ruler. We do not meet with any historical period when Jaffa was a city of very large proportions in Palestine, but every visitor has noted down for posterity the utility of its harbour. It is to be observed with particular gratification that an efficient communication was kept between our fleet operating in these waters and General Allenby's troops despite the prolonged period of preparation of resistance availed of by the Turco-German strategists.

Mr. Montagu and the Congress.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has just made two very opportune suggestions. One of them is that a special session of the Provincial Conference should be held during Mr. Montagu's visit to Madras and that both the Viceroy and he should be invited to attend it. Mr. Montagu will no doubt acquaint himself thoroughly with the demands of the people by means of formal addresses and private interviews. But these means of getting at the heart of the people and of realising how completely the demands made by the Congress and the League reflect the views and the aspirations of the man in the street are not exhaustive or even complete. What he has missed in this respect by the refusal to modify his programme so as to enable him to attend the Congress at Calcutta, is of course hard to estimate. But his visit to the special Madras Provincial Conference should, if it comes off, help him to some extent, to realise the intensity and force of political awakening among the mass of people.

The Labour Party and India.

Another interesting suggestion made by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee is that the Calcutta Congress Reception Committee should send out invitation to Mr. Henderson, requesting the British Labour party to send fraternal delegates to attend the Congress as distinguished visitors next December. Indications have of late not been lacking that the working classes in England are actively sympathetic towards the claims of this country, and there cannot be a more potent means of cementing the new understanding and sympathy—largely an outcome of the war and India's part in it—than that suggested by the Madras Congress Committee. Apart, however, from the moral support which the presence of delegates from the Labour party will lend to the deliberations of the Congress, there are more practical considerations too, which deserve attention. The Labour party, as we stated the other day, has decided to put forward three hundred candidates to contest the next general election and in view of the new power which the working classes have acquired by their services and sacrifices during the war there is no doubt that Labour in the Commons will be numerically much stronger than it is now. The importance of its vote to India when the reforms are on the anvil in Parliament can hardly be exaggerated.

Village Councils in Egypt.

An important and interesting innovation has just been made in the realm of local Government in Egypt by the creation of what are to be known as "Village Councils." These Councils, according to the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer," will receive no subvention from the State and will be entirely self-supporting and their functions will be to look after the hygiene of their particular village and generally superintend and initiate any improvements which it may be possible to make there. The new extension of local Government is reported to have been very well received by the press and the educated classes and it is considered that it will prove very popular amongst the villages. It is obvious that these Councils will mark a very desirable decentralisation of the municipal administration of the country and enable the villagers themselves to take a part in the affairs of their own locality, though it is to be regretted that the scope of their activities is limited only to municipal affairs, no other administrative and judicial powers having been conferred on them.

Germany and Peace.

The reticence of the Germans about their terms of peace has been notorious. The following passage from a telegram, apparently inspired, to the "Cologne Gazette" from Berlin, indicating the real explanation of the silence and throwing useful light on recent happenings, will therefore be read with interest:

> The war aims which the war has set up for us are complicated and inter-connected, and they are so mixed up with the final military situation and the domestic, political, and economic situation of our enemies, that our demands cannot be settled in detail until our enemies agree to sit down at the negotiation table. The final effect of the submarine war, the internal development in Russia, the increasing difficulties in Italy, the progressive exhaustion of France, and, finally, the question whether Russian and French statesmen will or will not take heed of the real part played by England towards their peoples and Europe—all this must determine our programme for the negotiations. It follows with all the force of logic that the Government cannot do otherwise than be reserved about details in its pronouncements, and that the best thing that can come from the people is the constant repetition of its determination to go on to the very end.

THREATENED FAMINE IN FINLAND.

APPEAL TO BRITAIN FOR ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that Finland had appealed to Britain for assistance in view of a threatening famine. The Government would most gladly do all it could, but the position was not easy.

FRANCHISE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

The House of Commons has unanimously agreed that soldiers and sailors shall be entitled to vote directly they have attained the age of nineteen.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

COLONEL HOUSE TO REPRESENT U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had been officially informed that President Wilson had selected Colonel House to participate in not only the inter-Allied Conference, but the Supreme War Council, with General Bliss as his military adviser.

A GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

A German wireless communique says there was a violent artillery duel from Houthulst wood to Zandvoorde. We drove back after desperate fighting strong Italian counter-attacks on the northern slope of Monte Tomba.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

We understand that Mr. C. A. Ha... M. P., Chairman of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, has been ... Lord Mayor of London, for the coming...

PROGRESS OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

WE OCCUPY BEITURETTAHTA.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LUTSHEMI OCCUPIED.

GERMANS DRIVEN INTO KITANGARI VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

An official communiqué from East Africa says:—We have occupied Lutshemi south-east of Chiwata and also a large enemy camp in the vicinity of Nambindinga north-east of Kitangari. 272 Germans and 700 Askaris surrendered. We drove the remainder into the Kitangari valley. 798 Germans have been killed or captured since November 1st.

BEITURELTAHTA OCCUPIED.

BRITISH APPROACH JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

A Palestine communiqué says our mounted troops on Sunday occupied Beituretahta, twelve miles northwestward of Jerusalem. Our infantry yesterday reached a line fifteen miles west of Jerusalem.

DEATH OF GENERAL MAUDE.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

The King has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia as follows: I have just heard, with the deepest regret, of the death under such sad and tragic circumstances of General Maude, who rendered incalculable services to India and the Empire. The Allies and I join with my armies in Mesopotamia in mourning the loss of their gallant and beloved commander, but I am confident that his memory will ever be an incentive to the completion of the work for which he laboured and died.

FIRST BATTLE OF GAZA.

STORY OF THE MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

The Chief feature of the despatch by General Murray in dealing with the operations in Palestine from March 1st. to June 28th, is his summing up of the results of the first battle of Gaza. He says we took 950 Turks and Germans prisoners, captured two Austrian field guns and caused the enemy eight thousand casualties while we only had four thousand, a large proportion of which were slight. The failure to capture Gaza was due to the delay on March 26th. owing to the fog and to the waterless nature of the country around Gaza which prevented a successful operation from being a complete disaster to the enemy. He pays a tribute to the utmost gallantry, endurance and the splendid fighting qualities of the troops.

COLLECTION OF TURKISH BOOTY.

CONSIDERABLE ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEKRIT, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

Salvage parties are still bringing in material left by Turks in their retreat along the Mosul road. Over five hundred rifles and much rifle ammunition have been collected and the enemy's loss in field gun and heavy gun ammunition captured and destroyed, is considerable. One repairable and one destroyed aeroplane, a serviceable aeroplane engine and many aeroplane parts also fell into our hands. Prisoners taken during action and pursuit now number 319.

This morning our aeroplane made a reconnaissance 25 miles north of Tekrit and bombed the Turkish shelters. There are no signs of the enemy south of this.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JULNAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEKRIT, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

Observers confirm the report of the prisoners that the Turks destroyed S S Julnar where she lay in the pool of the Tigris sixteen miles north of Tekrit. The Julnar was the ship that attempted to run the blockade at Kut in April last year.

ALLIED AIR-RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London Correspondent cables:—

A wireless message from Amsterdam states that Allied aeroplanes on Sunday destroyed three or four aeroplanes sheds at Ghent and killed seven and wounded [illegible] soldiers.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

A SERIES OF OPERATIONS CARRIED.

STORMY WEATHER HAMPERS AIR-RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

General Haig's communiqué to-night says:—Soon after daybreak we carried out satisfactorily a series of operations between St. Quentin and the river Scarpe. We captured considerable material. The number of prisoners has not yet been counted. The weather has become stormy rendering the action of the aircraft difficult.

Hostile artillery has been active particularly in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke and Passchendaele.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF REVERSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—The English attacking with strong forces gained ground between the roads from Bapaume and Peronne to Cambrai. Our counter-measures are in full swing.

INADEQUATE RESPONSE TO VOLUNTARY RATIONING.

COMPULSORY RATIONING LIKELY TO BE ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhondda said the response to voluntary rationing had been inadequate and if the response was not better in the next few weeks, compulsory rationing would be enforced. Maximum prices had greatly reduced profiteering.

WHY COMPULSORY RATIONING MAY HAVE TO BE ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 21.

In the course of his statement in the House of Lords, Lord Rhondda said that the position regarding food stocks in Great Britain was more satisfactory than last year and did not cause alarm but the necessity of supplying France and Italy might lead to compulsory rationing.

TEA EXPORT FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that tea exported from England in the first three quarters of 1917 was 4,177, 1,111 and 800 tons respectively. Exports licensed during the present quarter were fifty-six tons which, except for four tons, were wholly green tea which was sent almost entirely to French possessions and Morocco. The remainder was for British possessions.

POLITICIANS' INTERFERENCE WITH SOLDIERS.

SIR E. CARSON'S EMPHATIC REPUDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

At a luncheon at the Constitutional Club to-day Sir Edward Carson said we had just passed a worked-up small crisis. The colleagues of the Premier had been supposed to be cyphers and dummies, who had been struck obedient by the wild premier. (Laughter.). Nothing was further from the fact. (Cheers). The Ministers were supposed to have been waging war on the great administration of our splendid army. A more wicked or a more scandalous attempt to sow dissension in our midst at so grave and perilous a crisis was never known. The whole thing was a mischievous lie brought about by political machination, ignorance and suspicion. If there had been the slightest idea of politicians interfering with soldiers in the management of war, he would not have remained a member of the War Cabinet.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON MONFENERA.

ATTACK BY 28 ENEMY BATTALIONS.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

An Italian semi-official communiqué says there was furious fighting on Mount Monfenera all Monday. Two enemy divisions of respectively twelve and sixteen battalions including the Prussian guards were engaged in the struggle for the possession of the Piave crossings where the river enters the plain, continuing, for five days the battle in the Tomba-Monfenera-Cornalla triangle. After repeated repulses the enemy at dawn on 18th. gained a footing in the Monfenera salient, but was dislodged the following night. The enemy returned to assault supported by drum fire. Thereafter the salient constantly changed hands all night and all day, the Italians finally reconquering it but exposed without shelter to the internal bombardment they retired leaving the advanced group in occupation. Desperate resistance continues.

An enemy column which tried to break through to the left on Monfenera on Monday morning was annihilated with the bayonet.

300 PRISONERS TAKEN IN MELETTE REGION.

FOUR MASS ATTACKS DRIVEN BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 21.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We drove back four mass attacks against the Montefenera spur. We took 300 prisoners on Sunday and Monday in the Melette region.

ENEMY OBJECT IN ITALY NOT ATTAINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London Correspondent cables:—

The German and Austrian papers are beginning to admit that the principal object of the attack on Italy has not been attained since peace is no nearer. The "Armee Zeitung" indeed doubts the wisdom of attracting the Entente's best forces to the front vital to Austria.

The military correspondent of the Lausanne "Gazette" anticipates that the Germans will establish a strong defensive line in Italy and deliver a smashing offensive against General Sarrail, whose line he thinks is too long to be held.

"IS VENICE A FORTIFIED CITY?"

AUSTRIA'S QUESTION TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VENICE, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

Austria has asked Italy to declare whether Venice is to be considered a fortified city. This is taken to indicate the enemy's intention of beginning operations against Venice and providing himself with justification for anything that ensues. The Allied consuls are temporarily remaining. The Venetian women are patriotically labouring most arduously in iron-works and machine-shops.

ANGLO-ITALIAN SOLIDARITY

PRINCE OF WALES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

Papers are only now allowed to announce the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian front which is causing everywhere the warmest enthusiasm. It is regarded as a new proof of British sympathy and solidarity.

DEARTH OF RUSSIAN NEWS.

ALL CORRESPONDENTS SENT BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

There is again a dearth of news from Russia. According to a telegram from Stockholm special correspondents at Harparanda entered Finland but were arrested and sent back to Sweden.

FIGHTING NORTH OF CHAUME WOOD.

FRENCH FIRE BREAKS UP ENEMY ATTACK.

ENEMY DETACHMENTS DRIVEN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—On the right of the Meuse after intense bombardment on the Bezonvaux-Chaume Wood front the Germans attacked north of the Chaume Wood on a kilometre front.

The attack was broken by our fire and only reached our advanced line over a very small area. The enemy detachments, which gained a footing there, were mostly driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

Last night's French communiqué reported that the artillery duel had been somewhat violent in Belgium, north of Chemin-des-Dames and on the right of the Meuse.

ACTIVITY ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN LAKES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

A French eastern communiqué says:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been resumed on the whole front notably west of the Vardar in the Cerna bend and north of Monastir.

The Russians repelled the enemy reconnaissance in the lakes region.

British airmen dropped bombs in the Struma valley and caused explosion at Tuseulu.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

TO CONDUCT WAR WITH REDOUBLED EFFORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau said:—We intend to conduct the war with redoubled effort with a view to obtaining better results.

"WAR AND NOTHING BUT WAR."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S STIRRING APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 21.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau eloquently urged the sinking of all differences. He appealed for unity in supporting the soldiers' burdens and for self-denial and dwelt on the fraternal solidarity of the Allied peoples and troops, who formed an impassable barrier at the front. He declared that France was willing to continue to suffer for the defence of her soil and emphasised that the Government would rigorously and evenly carry out justice against those guilty of anti-national crimes. Reasonable censorship would be maintained over diplomatic and military news and all malevolent influences be sternly suppressed. France must concentrate upon war and nothing but war.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Clemenceau Government by 418 votes to 65.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ALLIES.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

In a statement made by the Minister of Finance cabled on the 17th instant, the amount of financial assistance rendered by Japan to the Allies should read a hundred million sterling. The mistake was due to a telegraphic error.

VALOUR OF SCOTTISH TROOPS.

GALLANT WORK IN PALESTINE.

"WONDERS OF DOGGED PERSISTENCE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters wiring on the 19th instant pays a handsome tribute to the part played by the Scottish troops who consisted chiefly of Lowlanders in the recent operations. They led the van on the left flank and participated in some of the stiffest fighting. It was on the night of the "Halloween" that the Scottish stormed the Umbrella Hill and the strong position called "Little Devil" at Elarish. The enemy exploded four mines engulfing the first wave completely, but the succeeding waves did not hesitate a second, but swept over the position.

In the subsequent phase of the operations the role of the Scots was most important. They marched across sanddunes fifteen miles to Wadyhesi. It was heavy going with the guns having occasionally to be mandandled. Arriving at the north bank of the Wady at night-time, the Scottish charged with the bayonet the position, although it had not been reconnoitred, making for the whole ridge of hills before midnight. At Deirsneid, after they had driven out the Turks and withstood counter-attacks four times during the night, each time recapturing the ground, the Scottish for the fifth time returned to charge and drove out the Turks who then gave up the struggle. These feats were wonders of dogged persistence after exhausting marches, but their results were invaluable in checking the enemy withdrawals and they led to important captures.

HEIGHTS BEYOND ASHDOD.

On November 10th Kilties were ordered to take the heights beyond Ashdod which they again accomplished with the bayonet, making a third night attack in four days. There was desperate contest at Burkah on the 12th instant. The enemy had two lines of trenches thousand yards apart splendidly situated with glacis sloping in the front both supported by strong artillery. Both were captured after bloody work with the bayonet. Later, after seven days' continuous fighting and marching, the Scottish proceeded to attack two villages on Wadyrubin which were perfectly screened by cactus hedges and thick plantations. The Scots assaulted them traversing the stretch of bare plain without a scrap of cover, and the Yeomanry making a wide turning movement northwards effected the necessary diversion to enable the Scots to rush the position where they took fourteen-hundred prisoners. On the following day, the Scottish participated in the fighting north of the railway junction reaching the Jerusalem railway. During seven days and nights they covered sixty-nine miles. This was a great achievement, because part of the time a heat wave prevailed.

FAILURE OF ENEMY SUBMARINISM.

STATEMENT BY U. S. SECRETARY FOR NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that five submarines were sunk on Saturday affirmed:—Submarines have failed and will fail to accomplish their ends. Means have been found of nullifying to a large extent their effectiveness.

SURREPTITIOUS TRANSPORT OF CONTRABAND.

DETECTED AT LOBITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says that customs officers at Lobith examining an empty barge from Rotterdam for Germany found a trap door leading to a tank containing four thousand gallons of oil and boxes of soap, gin and milk. The shipper has been arrested.

THREATENED STRIKE OF CARDIFF RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

The railwaymen of Cardiff district have decided to strike unless their wages are increased by a pound weekly within a week.

U. S. MISSION IN ENGLAND.

CONFERENCE IN DOWNING STREET.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Press Bureau says:—A conference was held at Downing Street to-day between the members of the War Cabinet and the heads of Government departments and the members of the United States Mission.

Mr. Lloyd George, who presided, made a speech welcoming the Mission in the course of which he said that the purpose of the conference was to determine how the United States might best co-operate with the Allies.

MAN-POWER AND SHIPPING.

While everything was urgent in a war of this kind two matters stood out of superior and equal urgency, namely, man-power at the fronts and shipping. He emphasised that the collapse of Russia and the reverses of Italy made it more imperative for the United States to send as many troops as possible at the earliest moment.

He was anxious to know how soon the first million could be expected in France. British shipping was wholly absorbed in war work and assuming that the submarine situation did not grow worse, the easing of the Allies' position depended on the date when America's six million tons of shipping promised for 1918 was launched. He had no doubt that America's accomplishment in the matter of shipbuilding would astonish everybody.

COMMAND OF AIR VITAL.

Among matters of secondary urgency Mr. Lloyd George mentioned aeroplanes. Everybody realised that the command of the air was vital and almost as essential in the battle-line as the command of the sea. The Americans possessed to an unusual degree, the enterprise and daring necessary for the creation of successful airmen. The American climate specially lent itself to the development of the air service because it was clearer and more equable than Britain's.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Next came food. Several of the world's great grain-fields notably Russia were out of reach and the production of Europe was falling. The Allies were increasingly dependent on North America. Most drastic restrictions would shortly be imposed in Britain partly to assist the Allies and partly to facilitate the carriage of men and munitions to the battle-fronts. It was the privilege of the other Allies to pool their luck with their garners follows Italy and France.

The tightening of the blockade he put in the third place. He believed that close co-operation between the United States and the Powers of Western Europe would bring a still greater economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers during the course of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the American Navy's invaluable services America's vital assistance in financing the war and effective help in many other ways. He was confident that the great democracies now marching shoulder to shoulder would utterly overthrow the menace still threatening the liberty of the world.

ADMIRAL BENSON'S REPLY.

Admiral Benson acknowledging the warmth of the Missions reception emphasised America's profound determination to do her utmost to enable all men to enjoy the right to life, liberty and happiness. The Mission was anxious to learn as many lessons as possible from the Allies' experiences and was grateful for the manner in which these had been thrown open to them. The United States was heart and soul in the war and the country absolutely endorsed President Wilson's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war.

Admiral Benson, detailed the immense work the United States had accomplished and was accomplishing not only in training armies and building fleets and manufacture of munitions but in food economy and successful development of the aircraft.

The Conference then discussed the agenda.

SAFE TRANSPORT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO FRANCE.

GENERAL PERSHING'S THANKS.

PARIS, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 21.

General Pershing interviewed stated that thanks to the efficacy of protection of the British, French and American Navies not a single American soldier being transported to France had been killed owing to submarinism.

ENEMY VOYAGE UNDER SAFE-CONDUCT.

COMPANY OF CONSULS RETURNS HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 21.

A Norwegian steamer is at present in an Atlantic port with seventy Austrian and German diplomatists and consular officials with their families from south America and Asia on their way home under a safe-conduct by the Allies. It is reported that they include an Ambassador and a Minister Plenipotentiary. The Sailing has been delayed as the examination of the luggage has not been completed.

REFORM OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONTROL OVER THE EXECUTIVE.

SPECIAL CLAIMS OF AHIR COMMUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received two deputations this afternoon Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Lord Donnoughmore, Sir William Vincent and Mr. B. N. Basu were present.

U. P. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Rai Bahadur Bishambhar Nath presented the deputation of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and in the course of his address said that the economic development was about the most important of India's national needs and the question of political reforms had an intimate bearing on the solution of its economic problems. For this purpose Government should be as far as possible representative of and responsible to the people themselves. He further said that the United Provinces should be raised to the status of a Presidency with a Governor-in-Council, one half of the members of the Council being Indians and the Provincial Legislative Council should consist of a substantial majority of members elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as may be found possible. It is necessary to give the Legislative Council a reasonable measure of control over the acts of the Executive. Then can financial autonomy be conferred on the Provincial Government with the right of borrowing and of imposing taxes and with a free hand in pursuing an active policy of state-aided industrial development and commercial expansion. The responsibility of the Government of India in future should be on the Indian Legislative Council and not on the Secretary of State. The deputation also proposed that one half of the ordinary members of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India should be Indians and that a majority of the members of the Indian Legislative Council should be elected care being taken that the Indian industrial and commercial interests receive adequate representation. We would give to the Indian Legislative Council powers similar to those of the Provincial Legislative Councils in respect of the departments under the Government of India. Above all it is important that the Government of India should have the right of determining the fiscal policy.

AHIR KSHATTRIYA DEPUTATION.

The address of Ahir Kshattriya communities of India was read by Babu Ganga Ram, Pleader. The deputation after welcoming Mr. Montagu to India, made suggestions for the education of the Ahir community, which was still very backward in many respects. Their population approximated one crore, who had furnished a large number of recruits in the present war. In the course of address suggestions were made that the recurring land settlement should be abolished and in any case the period of its duration shold be raised at least to sixty years, that groups of agricultural communities similar to those in the Punjab be formed for the rest of the country and that the transfer of land be restricted to members of the several groups and transfer of the same interest by the other non-agricultural communities be allowed in favour of the members of agricultural groups only, that the district board franchise be entirely denied to the urban population notwithstanding its proprietorship in villages outside the cities and be entirely vested in all zamindars paying annually Rs. 30 land revenue and all tenants paying Rs. 40 per annum of rent to their landowners, and that the proportion of district board representation in the Councils, both Imperial and Provincial, be enlarged, that all railways in India be declared State concerns and a fixed and significant portion of their net income be devoted to strengthen the funds of the rural banks and the profits made by such bank transactions be allowed to supplement the village education funds, that education in India be made free and compulsory and further facilities be provided for the backward communities in the grant of stipends and other inducements to scholars, that the Governments of all the provinces, with the Province of Delhi, be entrusted to various Governors who are to rule their dependencies with the help of their Executive Councils. The Imperial Province of Delhi should be enlarged and separated for all purposes from the Punjab, that complete autonomy should be granted to the various Provinces if possible, that the Indian representation in the Council, Imperial and Provincial, should be so proportioned as to give it a real and effective voice in the administration of India, that representation for the Indian Councils be also allowed to the agricultural interest as separate from the zamindars, that recruitment of Ahirs for the judicial, executive and administrative Government posts should be made yearly in a larger proportion till these services possess adequate Ahir representation and special facilities should be allowed in all the Governments departments and offices to the other educated Ahir youths that the emoluments of the Indian soldiers be now raised, that a college in India for the training of Indian youths from the communities now furnishing recruits for the British ranks of the military services be opened and that deserving Indian military soldiers be also admitted to these ranks, that a militia from the present military communities be formed for the future defence of the country, that provision for cottage and village industries should be made and that youths from the agricultural communities should be given special training for their start and management. Ahirs should at least have five seats in the United Provinces, four in Behar and Orissa, two each in the Punjab and Central Provinces Legislative Councils reserved for them at the present strength of the Councils and these representatives be allowed to return in their turn two representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Viceroy thanked the members of the deputations.

INTERVIEWS.

The Viceroy and Secretary of State gave interviews to the following gentlemen today:—Babu Vikramagitsingh, Secretary, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Rai Chrisnaji, Board of Industries, U. P., Babu Ganga Ram, Babu Rash Biharilal Mandal, representing the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, Babu Misri Singh, Babu Bhop Singh, representing the Ahir Kshattriya Mahasabha, U. P., the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "The Leader" and Vice-President of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce.

INSTALLATION OF NEW CHIEF OF PHALTAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The 15th of November, 1917, was a day of rejoicing in the Phaltan State, being the day on which the present Chief was installed on the "gadi," with full ruling powers. The whole town was gaily decorated with flags, arches, etc. A State Durbar was held in the forenoon, when several distinguished guests were present, including Mr. B. A. Brandon, Political Agent, Mrs. Brandon, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Raja of Malegaon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. French. The Political Agent, in presenting the Chief with "Khalita" and dress from Government, expressed the hope that the Chief would have a very successful and happy career. The Chief, in reply, after thanking the Government and the Political Agent, alluded to the war in Europe and assured Government that he would try his best to stimulate recruiting in the State.

A banquet was given at night at the palace in honour of the European guests. The next day the local municipality and the rayats presented addresses to the Chief. In honour of the Installation Day the poor of the State were sumptuously fed, three prisoners were released and the sentences of others partially remitted.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

With reference to the recommendation of the Syndicate of the Bombay University that the Surat Arts College be affiliated, subject to certain conditions and Dr. Mann's notice of motion in accordance therewith at the next meeting of the Senate, the Rev. W. G. Robertson has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

"That, with reference to the application for affiliation by the proposed Surat Arts College, the Senate requests the Syndicate to consider the advisability of concentrating all affiliated Colleges for the future in certain recognised centres, and report as to whether they consider that Surat is a suitable centre for University concentration, and hence for the establishment of a College."

A SPORTING OFFER

A SPORTING OFFER: Rs. 50 (Fifty only) will be paid to one or more persons, who guesses the right number, and Rs. 25 (Twenty-five only) to one or more persons who guesses the nearest number of Dr. McPHAEL'S NERVO-VITALO PILLS, the finest Brain and Nerve Tonic, contained in a sealed glass jar which is on view at any time between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. on any week day, except Sundays, when it can be seen from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. at M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay. 686

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE URGENCY OF REFORMS.

NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGE.

PUNJAB CONFERENCE'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received two deputations to-day, one from the representatives of the Punjab Provincial Conference and the other from the members of Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore. Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Lord Donnoughmore, Mr. B. N. Basu and Sir William Vincent were present.

The Hon. Mian Fazli Hasain read the address of the Punjab Provincial Conference welcoming Mr. Montagu. He said that Indians were deeply sensible of the high and noble mission on which he had come out to India and they were gratefully conscious of the solicitude of the British people for the welfare and happiness of the people of this country. He said that in spite of some differences about adequate representation of minorities there was notable unanimity among all classes as to the general demand for effective association of Indians in the work of the executive and for a considerable expansion of the legislative councils based substantially on the elective principle and to secure popular control and responsibility. It was recognised by all alike that the immediate introduction of the council form of government was desirable and that the provincial government under popular control should enjoy a higher and fuller measure of independence and autonomy than at present. Equally complete was the agreement about the desirability of a full measure of local self-government, both urban and rural. He said the Provincial Conference of the Punjab expressed complete adherence to the Congress-League scheme of reforms. The people of this country firmly believed that India's real good was in accord with self-government and every advance in self-government would mark an increase in the welfare and prosperity of the country. The demand for self-government was not only universal, but was now the demand of a united India. The change of wide and irreconcilable communal and class differences at all times largely exaggerated and misconceived had lost all force. The two great peoples of this country, Hindus and Mahomedans, stood together and they had vowed to respect all other important interests that should find representation in the Government and the council chamber. The failure of the constitutional reforms of 1909 to secure to the people even responsible association in the work of Government, not to speak of a control over it, was an additional circumstance showing that radical steps such as those embodied in the Congress-League reform scheme were necessary to ensure to the people any real share in the government. Efforts merely to increase the numerical strength of the legislative councils without giving them power of initiative and control were bound to prove fruitless in achieving the real object in view.

LAHORE AHMADIYYA ANJUMANI-ISLAM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The address of the deputation of Amadiyya Anjuman-i-Islam, Lahore, which waited on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to-day was read by Moulvi Sadruddin, Principal, Moslem High School, Lahore. He said that the immediate adoption by his Majesty's Government of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League reform scheme will not only satisfy the legitimate desires of the Indian public, but also redeem the pledges given by the sovereign and his ministers and greatly add to the popularity of the British rule in India, and establish it on a firmer basis dealing at the same time a deathblow to all kinds of anarchical ideas. The special conditions of India, no doubt, require that there should be safeguards for the interests of important minorities, and these are to a great extent provided for in the Congress-League scheme, but they require some modifications and greater extension. The Muslims are no doubt in the minority as compared with the Hindus, but their numbers are vast enough to constitute the population of a country by themselves. Their share in the defence of the Empire is far in excess of their ratio of population, and they have also traditions and links which mark them out as a separate nation. The progress of India depends on the equal progress of both communities and their equal share in the administration of the country, and no scheme of reforms would be successful which ignores this basic principle in the condition of India, that the two streams of Hindu and Moslem advancement must run parallel to each other. The Moslems may be backward yet in education. But they are not wanting in other qualities of administration(and the sense of humiliation which causes irritation in the minds of Indians generally at present, should not be made permanent in the case of Moslems. Otherwise racial bitterness will always remain a disturbing factor in the peaceful administration of the country. It is, therefore, suggested that (a) the Moslem should be fully represented in the supreme and provincial executive councils, and in the council of the Secretary of State for India, (b) on the legislative councils they should have a representation generally according to the ration of their population having a majority of elected members in provinces where they have a majority of population and being slightly in excess of that ratio where the ratio is very small, (c) the principle of separate election should be extended to municipal and district boards and (d) in the public services and other matters related thereto the Moslems should have a share according to the ratio of their population.

INTERVIEWS.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted joint interviews to Moulvi Mahommad Ali, Moulvi Sadruddin and Dr. Mirza Yakub Beg representing the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam.

CONGRESS AND BRITISH LABOUR.

PROPOSED INVITATION.

MADRAS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday:—

(1) That if the executive committee find it necessary they do take steps to arrange for a special session of the provincial conference to be held at Madras during the third week of December 1917, to which the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu are to be invited.

(2) That the Madras Provincial Congress Committee requests the chairman, and secretaries of the Reception Committee of the next Congress at Calcutta to send an invitation to the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labour Party, requesting the British labour party to send fraternal delegates to attend as distinguished visitors to the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta next December.

CALCUTTA INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

"MADRAS MAIL" PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The "Madras Mail" besides sharply criticising the position of the new Indo-British reform scheme emanating from Calcutta publishes a warning to Europeans to refrain from signing it until pronounced upon by another European Association conference, as the proposals go far beyond the policy defined at the last Association conference and the new scheme is an unauthorised attempt.

BRITISH HOLD ON PASSCHENDAELE.

GERMANS HAVING A BAD TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The "Pioneer's" Loondon correspondent cables:—

A pass correspondent at the front states that the Germans are having a bad time around Passchendaele, our guns having despite the difficult ground advanced so far since the last push that they effectively command the Roulers Plain and all the enemy defence in the course of construction. We have forced the German infantry to take up the bad position along the northern end of the Ridge. They have no protective line. Bits of trenches hastily dug under a constant bombardment form the only cover and the troops resting around Roulers are continually harassed. Altogether our first week's tenancy of Passchendaele has been a period of grave misfortune for the Germans and a portent of still greater trial. If the high command decide to stick to the lower ground now held by the advanced infantry, it will mean a steady wastage of the fighting forces. The alternative is a withdrawal to better ground nearer Roulers.

THE KING AND R. F. C.

An officer of the R.F.C., writing home from the front, says:—"King George is able to command a fleet or an army corps, but you people at home are probably not aware that he would make a fine R.F.C. general. He rather astnished the fellows at our aerodrome the last time he was out here. As his car came along one of our machines, flying back to roost, passed just over it and smashed on landing. The King at once stopped his car, stepped out and hurried to inspect the wreck. After making sure the pilot and observer were unhurt, he examined the machine, asked a few questions, and himself spotted the cause of the disaster. For five minutes he gave us a little lecture on aeroplanes and flying, which made most of us open our eyes wide in wonderment. Then, shaking hands all round, he went off with a cheery smile. Now we all want the King in the corps!"

A clever arrest was effected in Calcutta by the Excise authorities of the driver of taxi No. 126, a cooly and a Chinaman named Ahfoong, having in their possession fiftytwo seers of opium valued at Rs. 6,000. On Wednesday midnight the taxi was stopped near Bandaghat, when on a search the opium was found concealed under the seat of the taxi. The accused are awaiting trial.

Lord Derby has definitely contradicted the persistent rumours of his pending retirement from the War Office.

ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

FIXED FOR NOV. 29.

We are given to understand that the All-India Mahomedan deputation to Mr. Montagu is fixed for Thursday, the 29th November. All the members are requested to meet at Hakim Ajmal Khan's house, Delhi.

FUTURE OF THE KINEMA.

AN INQUIRY AND ITS RESULTS.

In January of this year a Commission, instituted by the National Council of Public Morals, began an exhaustive inquiry into the present conditions and future development of the kinematograph, with special reference to its physical, moral, and educational influence on young people. The inquiry lasted until the beginning of July. During this period weekly sittings were held, under the presidency of the Bishop of Birmingham, for the examination of witnesses, and special exhibitions of questionable films were attended by Commissioners. In all forty-three witnesses gave evidence. A number of boys and girls were also examined or asked to write essays on the subject, and reports were received from chief constables and social workers throughout the country.

A STATE CENSORSHIP.

The result of this inquiry is published in a volume called "The Cinema" (Williams and Norgate, pp. sec. III. 372, 10s. 6d. net).

It is hard to discover any aspect of kinematography, from the sources of film supply to the seating accommodation in picture-houses, that has not been thoroughly investigated and discussed by the Commission of Inquiry. They make fifteen recommendations, many embodying reforms which, though not universal, have already been adopted in some houses. Especial praise is given to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the Board of Censors, though if the kinema is to be raised to a position of real dignity it is believed that a State censorship is essential. This recommendation runs:—

Our judgment is in favour of a State censorship. The kinema is now the most important of the entertainments provided for the public in this country. Millions of people are amongst its patrons and its influence is very far-reaching. It appeals to every class of society and to people of all ages. It is certainly the most democratic of the means of enjoyment at the disposal of our populace. For its own protection as well as for the ensuring of its continued suitability to the nation it should have the support and official countenance of the State.

Roughly, the investigations of the Commission can be grouped under the three headings of the moral and social aspects of the kinema, its educational value, and the present conditions of lighting and consequent eye-strain. All these relate especially to young people. The moral dangers are apparently be overcome by a rigorous censorship and by a more judicious selection of the films that are to be shown to children. With regard to eye-strain, the Commission advocate longer intervals, enlivened by music or other form of entertainment, between the pictures, and a distance of at least 20 feet from the screen to the front row.

Probably the most generally interesting part of the inquiry is that devoted to the educational scope of the kinematograph. The term "educational film" includes war, travel, historical and industrial scenes, and also pictures illustrating plant and animal life. Many witnesses, including school children, were examined on the question of the present value and future development of these and similar subjects. Among the children there is fairly complete agreement that such films, with the exception of war pictures, come, in their estimation, a very long way behind cowboy dramas, "crook" plays, and Chaplin comedies, and that many of their contemporaries usually leave the picture theatres as soon as the informative films are announced. With the adult witnesses there is a curious diversity of opinion. Dr. Lyttelton, formerly head master of Eton, states that "the influence of kinemas on adu'ts is not good, but on children it is positively bad," and that any education derived from the kinema is "bound to be bad education." A totally different view is expressed by Bishop Welldon, formerly head master of Harrow. He says:

I am quite sure the kinematograph show is the most valuable of all educational agencies. Teaching through the eye is the most effective kind of teaching in the education of the young. . . I cannot imagine that teachers will be so foolish as to make a general attack on kinematograph shows. I hope that the shows will be more and more used in education, and I believe they are capable of giving teaching which it is impossible to give with equal effect by any other means.

THE COMMISSION'S JUDGMENT.

Other educationists hold similar or modified views, and representatives of the trade state that the public will not tolerate a greater proportion of educational films than 10 per cent. in a mixed programme. While realising the powerful part that the kinema could and no doubt will before long take in this direction, the Commission are driven to the conclusion that "under existing conditions the educational film has failed to make an appropriate appeal to the school child," and give the following reasons for this deduction:—

1. The public to which the kinema appeals has not sufficient general knowledge of science, natural history, geography, or history to form that connection between previous experience and the subject matter of the film which is so essential to vivid interest.

2. The atmosphere in which such films are introduced is highly antagonistic to their favourable reception. A film, however beautiful, of the life-history of a plant or insect sandwiched between a Charlie Chaplin film and a thrilling episode of the "Exploits of Elaine" has little chance of survival. The interest—if ever it has been aroused—is soon switched off and a feeling of boredom results. To be effective in such surroundings the film must have interests other than the purely educational.

3. To make an educational film of real value there must be preliminary preparation by work in the school or the running comment of a lecturer. The valuable film of the making of the Panama Canal would have lost its educational value without the accompanying lecture.

THE MOSLEM INTERNED.

DELHI MUSSALMANS DEMAND RELEASE.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

A well-attended meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi was held at the Baitush Shafa, yesterday, Mr. A. M. Khwaja, Barrister of Aligarh, presiding. Stirring speeches supporting Home Rule and Hindu-Moslem unity were delivered by Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and Mr. Haroon Khan Sherwani.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi considers it very necessary that the immediate release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abulkalam Azad and Hasrat Mohani, etc., be respectively demanded from the Secretary of State for India."

"A list of subscriptions be opened in Delhi for the relief of the oppressed Moslems of Shahabad and Arrah."

"This meeting is of opinion that the decision reached at by the Moslem League meeting of the 15th November, is very proper and this meeting supports it heartily."

Donations amounting to Rs. 500 were collected on the spot.

CONVICTION FOR MISAPPROPRIATION OF LETTER.

APPEAL BY THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The appeal of Mr. A. C. Harris who was convicted by the City Magistrate of Lucknow of criminal misappropriation of a letter belonging to Mr. B. Williamson of the same station and sentenced to a fine of rupees fifty came up for hearing to-day before Sir George Knox at the Allahabad High Court. It is alleged that Mr. Williamson received a letter couched in affectionate terms from a young lady in Simla which the accused misappropriated and produced in the court of the District Judge of Bareli against Williamson in certain matrimonial proceedings Mrs. Williamson had instituted against her husband. At the High Court Mr. Harris argued his own appeal and justified his action by saying that he was only helping the injured wife to obtain her lawful rights. The appellant before concluding the argument made a statement that though he was seriously ill on the day fixed for delivery of judgment in the case, he was against his wishes carried in his bed to the court of the City Magistrate through the streets of Lucknow so that judgment may be pronounced. The case is proceeding.

ARRAH RIOTS.

FINDINGS OF SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Nov. 21.

The Special Tribunal yesterday sentenced all the accused charged with looting three villages on September 29th, except one. Two ringleaders received ten years' transportation, nine seven years, one three years' rigorous and the remainder five years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of the judgment the Tribunal stated that the evidence showed "Korbani" had existed continuously in the villages. The responsibility for the compromise lay primarily on Mr. K. P. Singh, Barrister, which disposed of the allegations that it was inequitable or oppressive. The Tribunal praised the work of the S. D. O. The intention of the mob was not merely to stop "Korbani," but to loot and terrorise the Mahomedans. It was a deliberately engineered conspiracy. They commended the action of the police officers, especially Mr. Sanyal, D.S.P., and the Brahmin sub-inspector. In passing the sentence, the Tribunal stated that the large Hindu mob mainly composed of higher castes, attacked and looted Mahomedans to terrorise them for doing what they had been doing till 1916 without interference.

COSSACKS AND M. KERENSKY'S FLIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London Correspondent cables:—

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says that M. Kerensky's Cossacks at Gatchina, discouraged by the loss of Tsarskoeselo, entered into negotiations with the extremist commissary and decided to arrest M. Kerensky as a traitor to their cause. M. Kerensky fled in disguise and the Cossacks sent out a wireless message calling on all to arrest him.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 541, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Lieut.-Col. M. R. Peecock, and Lieut. R. H. A. Evans.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Army Service Corps:—2nd-Lieut D. E. Johnston.

The Karachi branch of Messrs. Ralli Bros have arranged to built an imposing new office at an estimated total cost of £45,000.

The Rev. E. D. Lucas, Principal Forman, Christian College, Lahore, has been appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the Punjab University vice Rev. Dr. Ewing resigned.

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Ours is the only limited joint-stock concern in silk business. We can therefore afford to allow, and have resolved to allow, our customers o participate in the profits. From this day we shall issue concession tickets the holders of which will receive a bonus of two per cent. on the amount of goods purchased by them.

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WAR BADGES.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY IN "TABLOID" FORM.

The badges and the mottoes of the corps, regiments, and departmental corps of our army are a fascinating study, writes "G. B." in the "Manchester Guardian." Each badge or device has a story of its own. It is regimental history in "tabloid" form. The army badges may be classified under the following headings:—Royal badges, descriptive badges, national badges, territorial badges, family and clan badges, Indian and Mediterranean badges, and foreign badges. We have representations of the elephant and the horse, the tiger and the lion, the antelope, stag, and eagle, the cat, the serpent, and the Paschal lamb. Fabulous monsters are represented by the Sphinx and the dragon. The gun, grenade, fusil, lance, carbine and rifle are badges which clearly indicate the branch of the services entitled to wear them. The trumpet, the bugle, and the French horn denote other units of the service, and flowers, leaves, and crosses have their special significance.

The eagle is a foreign badge, and is one of the earliest standards of war. It was first used by the Persians. It is said to have been carried at the Battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401, but it is most famous in history as the standard of Imperial Rome. Charlemagne, after his coronation at Rome, A.D. 800, adopted the spread eagle, by this badge denoting that in his hands were the governments of both the Roman and German empires. In the arms of the present German Empire the eagle is single-headed, and sustains on its breast the arms of Prussia (the original Imperial eagle of Charlemagne), with the Hohenzollern arms. Austria maintains the double-headed eagle, and Russia, under Ivan III., assumed it in 1472. In 1804 the Roman eagle was adopted by Napoleon as the Imperial symbol of France. It was set aside at his fall, restored in 1852 by Napoleon III., and abolished in 1870, under the republican regime. The King of Poland also had an eagle, and the eagle has been adopted by the United States of America.

The Prussian, Austrian, and French eagles have been adopted as badges in the British army. The Prussian eagle, as a badge, is worn by a regiment of hussars. It was granted in 1798 in honour of the Duchess of York (Princess Royal of Prussia), when the regiment was known as the Duchess of York's Own Light Dragoons. The Austrian eagle is a badge of the King's Dragoon Guards, whose band is now stationed in Manchester. Permission was granted to that regiment to wear the double-headed eagle of Austria in the form of a collar badge "as a mark of respect" for H.I.M. the Emperor Francis Joseph, who in March, 1896, was gazetted colonel-in-chief of the regiment. Shortly after the outbreak of the present war this distinction was withdrawn. The French eagle is worn by a regiment of dragoons, the Royal Scots Greys, the Essex Regiment, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers to commemorate the capture of eagles in campaigns of long ago.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Bowler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S G Cunningham, Field Artillery.
Lieut G Cursham, Lancasters.
Major F Eggleton, Field Artillery.
Capt. D B Howard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Legg, Essex.
Lieut G W Milne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Myers, Durhams.
Second-Lieut B E Reader, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R S Thicknesse, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W L Thompson, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut T West, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L Whitelam, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D E L Z Baumer, Field Artillery.
Captain C E Buist, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Gardner, West Yorkshires.
Lieut R Groves, Sherwoods.
Captain G W Lockton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Montgomery, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D St. G Pettigrew, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R H Squair, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R B Stephenson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G M Sutcliffe, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Watson, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS..

Second-Lieut H Bell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H H Fraser, Seaforths.
Lieut-Col H Gibson, Medicals.
Lieut R W C Latta, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W A Medcalfe, Sherwoods.
Capt T A Tapp, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut F Wood, Sherwoods.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Taylor, Labour Corps.

DIED..

Second-Lieut J E Tarry, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED..

Capt J Arthur, Medicals.
Capt F C Boulter, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col F C Bryant, Field Artillery.
Lieut G K Burston, Field Artillery.
Capt F E Button, Engineers.
Lieut F Cavanagh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Chadwick, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Churcher, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Coutts, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut S E McG Cox, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Davidson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Darsh, Field Artillery.
Major C Deacon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R T M Dean, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V Deverall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H P Ellis, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut M Evans, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Fairman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R B Forbes, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J L Godfrey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P R M Hanna, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Hill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Hilliar, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Johnston, Dublins.
Lieut E B Lane, Field Artillery.
Lieut G E Lloyd, Medicals.
Major W J Luck, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T McClean, Garrison Artillery.
Major G W M Macleod, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F May, North Staffords.
Major W G Michelmore, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W E Morris, Leicesters.
Captain L A Newnham, Middlesex.
Captain H H Nidd, Manchesters.
Captain W J Nisbet, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L R O Norwood, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A F Nye, Gordons.
Major E H Pease-Watkin, Field Artillery.
Major A J Peterson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Pugh, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F L Robinson, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Roper, Suffolks.
Captain R W Ryan, Medicals.
Major N J P St. Clair, Field Artillery.
Lieut K Scott-Walker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G D Simpson, Royal Scots.
Lieut H W Smith, Pay Department.
Second-Lieut B Square, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Smith, Durhams.
Captain A R Tabor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Walton, Field Artilery.
Major S S Wenman, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut S Wood, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R M Ingram, Essex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H D Barbour, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Cowie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Faragher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P Good-Behere, Manchesters.
Lieut E H Kann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W R S Smith, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut J C Watson, Middlesex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Leggetter, Northumberlands should read Feggetter.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Harry L D Craven, R.N.
Lieut Charles W Comyns, Marine Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight Sub-Lieuts David R Kerr and Eric O A Andrews.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Reginald D Clive.

WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Anthony G A Spence, R.N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Asst. Paymaster Cecil H Rae, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight officer James A Dow.

MISSING.

Paymaster Walter S Magrath, R.N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Richard J Stallard, R.N.
Observer Sub-Lieut Alfred D Rogers, R.N.
Lieut Mathew Daillie, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John W Bolam, Reserve.
Engineer Lieut Frederick D Rowlay, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Wiliam E B Oakley, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Edward Bolton.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Herbert L Reed, R.N.
Lieut James C Hilton, R.N.
Actg-Lt. Frank Barrett, R.N.
Acting-Lieut Charles J Woodford, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Sidney M Stringfield, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Frank W G Richardson, R.N.
Sub-Lieut John P Jenkins, R.N.
Sub-Lieut John E Bevan, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Gerald A H Phillips, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Harry Hancy, R.N.
Sub-Lieut Roy Wyard, R.N.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Commander Walter Sterndale Bennett, Volunteer Reserve.

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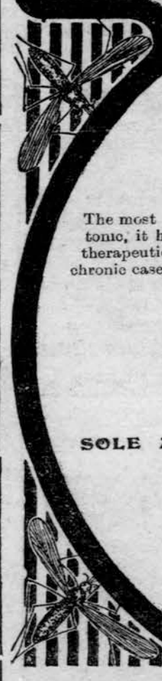

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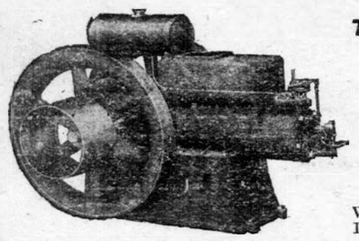

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The monsoon is apparently strengthening over the south of the Bay and the weather continues unsettled there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay-Deccan, Mysore, south Madras, local in the Konkan, north Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Burma. The chief amounts are Malegaon one and a half inches, Poona, Mercara, Coimbatore, Ootacamund one, Negapatam two. A slight disturbance is approaching Baluchistan from the West. The temperature is remarkably high in Berar and adjacent districts and is rising over Northern India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bombay-Deccan with extension into the south-west of Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.866 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.3 "
Dew Point	68.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.725 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum do.	74.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	128 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m	ft. in		Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	21	m 3 46	27 5		21	m 10 23	19 8
		4 2a	24 10			9 40a	18 8
Thur.	22	m 4 46	26 11		22	m 11 37	19 1
		5 21a	24 10			11 4a	19 8
Fri.	23	m 5 49	26 7		23		
		6 46a	25 5			0 42a	18 2
Sat.	24	m 6 53	26 6		24	m 0 42	20 0
		8 7a	26 6			1 38a	17 1
Sun.	25	m 7 53	26 7		25	m 1 59	19 11
		9 7a	27 8			2 25a	16 1
Mon.	26	m 8 47	26 10		26	m 3 0	19 8
		9 59a	28 8			3 8a	15 3
Tues	27	m 9 36	26 11		27	m 3 52	19 5
		10 45a	29 5			3 50a	14 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st November, 1917, was 30.110 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now normal except in the north-western districts of Kathiawar where it is still in defect; night temperature has also risen and is now in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat but still in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.61in. and Karwar 0.77in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 1.40in., Ahmednagar 0.69in., Poona 1.20in., Bijapur 0.76in., Belgaum 0.12in. and Aurangabad 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula and have become unsettled also in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in south-east Madras, Malabar, the south Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and south-east Madras and local rain in the Deccan and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	80.5	63.8	89	0	..	—0.05
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Nov.)	86.1	69.2	75	0	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.9	46.6	64	0	0	..
Rawalpindi	72.4	32.8	70	0	0	—0.16
Lahore	74.8	40.4	90	0	0	—0.05
Hissar	75.4	32.9	65	0	0	..
Ambala	73.7	41.3	90	0	0	—0.25
Delhi	73.6	51.8	66	0	0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	49.0	54	0	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	77.8	44.9	68	0	0	—0.11
Jhansi	80.9	48.5	45	0	0	—0.09
Cawnpore	76.8	47.5	86	0	0	—0.29
Allahabad	78.4	48.2	91	0	0	—0.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.3	41.8	66	0	0	..
Karachi	81.4	59.7	40	0	0	—0.05
Ajmer	75.2	44.0	62	0	0	—0.08
Jaipore	80.2	46.4	63	0	0	—0.08
Kotah	80.2	54.2	57	0	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	70.2	54.4	48	0	0	—0.13
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.6	48.7	56	..	0	—0.08
Dwarka	82.1	62.5	78	..	0	0
Veraval	86.9	62.8	34	0	0	—0.19
Rajkot	83.4	46.9	52	0	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	56.8	61	..	0	—0.14
Surat	89.5	65.7	63	..	0	—0.10
Ahmedabad	89.7	58.6	41	0	0	—0.10
Deesa	86.4	53.6	37	0	0	—0.09
Neemuch	82.4	55.8	47	0	0	—0.07
Indore	85.6	56.7	63	..	0	—0.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	55.5	63	..	0	—0.31
Seoni	84.2	55.2	40	..	0	—0.27
Hoshangabad	85.9	59.0	61	..	0	—0.31
Khandwa	90.4	62.9	64	..	0	—0.32
Akola	91.9	68.9	51	..	0	—0.35
Amraoti	88.8	67.3	50	..	0	—0.40
Nagpur	87.7	63.9	60	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	86.9	62.2	74	..	0	—0.59
Raipur	83.4	57.0	65	..	0	—0.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	74.9	86	..	0	—0.36
Ratnagiri	85.7	74.1	76	0.04	0.98	+0.60
Marmugao	81.7	72.2	95	0.61	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	86.9	73.3	93	0.77	1.10	—0 50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	65.5	99	1.40	1.40	+1.05
Ahmednagar	88.7	63.9	83	0.60	1.10	+0.63
Poona	83.0	66.2	93	1.20	3.65	+2.93
Sholapur	80.3	68.4	82	..	0.48	—0.32
Bijapur	82.3	67.6	95	0.76	1.07	+0.22
Belgaum	75.9	65.3	95	0.12	4.57	+3 .0
Aurangabad	87.6	65.4	76	0.38	0.38	—0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.8	66.7	79	..	0	—0.51
Hyderabad	80.1	67.2	95	..	1.49	+0.66
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.5	74.1	76	0.28	1.94	—0.60
Calicut	83.4	72.6	94	0.30	3.89	—0.35
Cochin	85.4	74.2	87	0.20	10.36	+4.92
Colombo	85.1	72.3	96	1.63	5.51	—4.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	71.0	79	..	11.29	+6.85
Bellary	86.5	67.7	76	..	2.14	+0.58
Cuddapah	86.0	71.3	87	0 07	3.90	+1.60
Madras	83.8	74.4	83	0.18	3.74	—5.41
Bangalore	82.6	62.8	73	0.02	0.73	—1.68
Coimbatore	86	68.0	88	1.03	5.39	+2.83
Trichinopoly	88.3	74.7	85	..	3.48	0
Negapatam	84.7	72.0	94	2.30	8.47	—2.28

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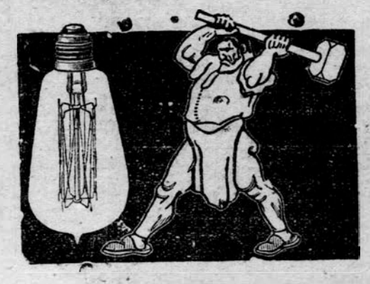

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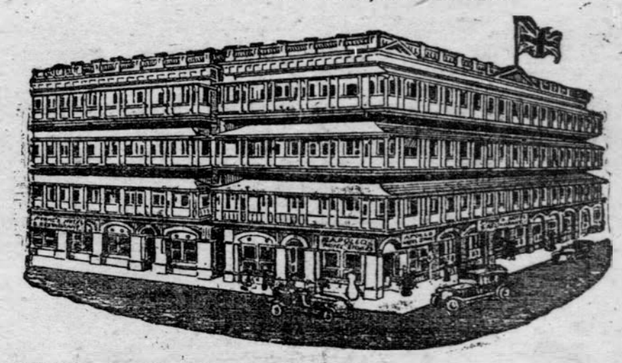

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